The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH BOMBAY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. 1 NO. 60. BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 12 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th May	Persia ..	8000	..... nia.	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	700	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*These vessels will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	4th May..	16th May.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5163	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	....	5500	1st June..	13th June
Jinsen Maru	M.Machida	3785	.5th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kimakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5155	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to,

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
...wspaper Co.,
...MITED,
... STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.
...ON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.
THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, ESQ.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, ESQ.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, ESQ.
H. S. DIKSHIT, ESQ.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, ESQ.
W. A. CHAMBERS, ESQ.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, ESQ.
BHASHANKER NANABHAI, ESQ.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
Insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their fla...

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer Tons Sailing Date. Time Route
LINGA..2185 Mon.12th May. 11 a.m. †P.D..C.M
DUMRA.... 1695 Thu. 15th May 9 a.m. ‡ C.M
LHASA ..2184 Fri. 6th May. * 6 a.m. Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).
S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 Tons, on Thursday, 15th May, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S.S. "Bankura" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 8th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 15th May
† LINDULA ..	3358	,, 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban
†Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers o. the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "Lightning" 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)
Fortnightly sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Term and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
12th May, 1913.
161

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£18,167,251
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus & Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

HERE IS SOMETHING THAT WILL INTEREST YOU,
OUR NEW PRICE LISTS
Free.
APPLY TO.--
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
Dry Cleaning. Dyeing and Electric Finishing Works.
2-14. Hummum Street.
FORT. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms :—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities. Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk) ...	3 10 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
171

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.
19

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street.
Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.
Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.
Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.
A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
347

THE
Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.
Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.
Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 9.

LATEST NOVELS.

Paper, Rs. 1-12.
Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

THE WARE CASE. By George Pleydell.
THE DIVINE FOLLY. By Ella MacMahon. Author of "The Strait of Poverty" etc.
THE CONTRAST AND OTHER STORIES. By Elinor Glyn. Author of "The Visits of Elizabeth" etc.
SIRI RAM REVOLUTIONIST. A Transcript from Life 1907-1910.
KEREN OF LOWBOLE. By Una L. Silberrad.
UNDER THE BLACK EAGLE. By Arthur W. Marchmont. Author of "When I Was Czar" etc.
JEWELS IN BRASS. By Jittie Horlick. Author of "A String of Beads."
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GENTLEMAN. By W. E. Norris.
MRS. PRATT OF PARADISE FARM. By Katharine Tynan.
SAHIB-LOG. By John Travers.
UNCONVENTIONAL MOLLY. By Joseph Adams.
LITERARY LAPSES. By Stephen Leacock.
NONSENSE NOVELS. By Stephen Leacock.
THE RED HAND OF ULSTER. By George A. Birmingham. Author of "Spanish Gold" etc.
CEASE FIRING. By Mary Johnston. Author of "The Long Roll," etc. Third impression.
BECAUSE OF JANE. By J. E. Buckrose. Author of "Down Our Street." Second edition.
THE TEMPTATION OF TAVERNAKE. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Author of "Havic" etc.
THE LOST MILLION. By William Le Queux. Author of "Without Trace" etc.
POISON. By Alice and Claude Askew. Author of "The Shulamite" etc.
A SON OF THE SUN. By Jack London. Author of "When God Laughs" etc. Second edition.
A GREY LIFE. A Romance of Modern Bath. By "Rita." Author of "Calvary" etc. Third edition.

Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
197

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE.

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY
To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.
Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
269

NOTICES

LOST.

FROM 5, WODEHOUSE ROAD, on April 5th about 10 o'clock a white and tan TIBETAN TERRIER, foxy appearance and bushy tail. Answers to the name of JOU-JOU. Anyone returning the same to the owner at the above address will be rewarded.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on Friday, the 9th May, 1913, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's office Indore, on and after Friday, the 23rd May, 1913 between 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 9th May, 1913.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 9th May, 1913. 121

WANTED.

FOR SERVICE on the pensionable establishment of the Royal Indian Marine afloat, a competent European Carpenter, pay Rs. 90-10-140. Will rank as a Warrant Officer. Applications stating age and qualifications should be forwarded to the undersigned as early as possible.

E. J. C. HORDERN,
For Director, Royal Indian Marine.
119

WANTED.

THE YEOTMAL (Berar) MUNICIPALITY desires to open an English School with first five Standards from 1st July 1913. Five posts of teachers carrying salaries of Rs. 50, 45, 40, 35, 30 respectively have been created. Applicants to the posts should apply with testimonials stating qualifications before 1st June 1913 to the undersigned.

B. R. LAUDGE,
Vice-Chairman.
77

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.			From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.	Delhi Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.	Lahore Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi Arr	18-36
11-29	Arr.	Rawalpindi Dep,	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt. .. Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi .. Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt. Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.	Meerut Cantt. Dep.	4-4½
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.	Saharanpur Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt. .. Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) .. Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn. Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.	Rutlam Jn. Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.	Indore Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow .. Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch .. Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) .. Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn. Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.	Bharatpur Jn. Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort .. Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) .. Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn. Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.	Muttra Jn. Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam .. Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

*-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) .. Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur Arr.	8-25
18-55	Arr.	Saharanpur Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun .. Arr.	17-15

NOTICES

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR a duly qualified, FULL TIME MEDICAL OFFICER for Dispensary and District work. Candidates should be familiar with the working of Tuberculosis and Tuberculin Dispensaries in Europe and with the Technique of Tuberculin Administration. Salary according to qualifications from Rs. 250 to 350.
Apply by letter only with original testimonials before the 15th instant, to—
THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES,
King George Anti-Tuberculosis League,
120 Princess Street, Bombay.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, tc

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES (Hindoos preferred), having knowledge of Book-keeping and Commerce, especially seeds and wheat business. Apply Box No. 27 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 113

WANTED.—By a young and experienced Lawyer's clerk SITUATION as PRIVATE SECRETARY or MANAGER. Can manage estates and control establishments. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 122

WANTED.—CANVASSERS and AGENTS in mofussil for Doorplates. Good commission given or salary Rs. 60. THE STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Shanker Shet's Wady, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay." 108.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED guardians to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India Teacher, L. M. S. and M. B. Subjects. Annual Scholarship offered by Dr. S. K. Mullick, M. S., M.D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates.) Rs. 30 and 25 (Non-Matriculates). Apply to THE DEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 81.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 650, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

All the latest developments in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

In simplicity, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT. BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FOFAL WADI LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Lakhmidas Nathu and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gangadas Mulji under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved with the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of February, 1910, on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with the buildings thereon situate lying, and being at the Fofal Wadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and within the Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 337 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 536 and New No. 2598, Old Survey No. 60 and New Survey No. 515, and also Collector's Old No. 61 and New No. 598, Old Survey No. 61 and New Survey No. 575, assessed by the assessor, and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes in Ward C., Ward No. 5283, and Street No. 20-2, and standing in the name of the Mortgagor and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narotam Hirji, on the West by the property of Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas, on the North by the Second Fofal Wadi Lane, and on the South by the First Fofal Wadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur and Co., Solicitors, at their office, Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 58, Raja Nersingirga's mansion beside Watson Annexe, third floor, the very valuable artistic new designed teak and blackwood household and office furniture, such as rich tapestry, lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped centre tables, teapoys, office tables, mirrored chests of drawers, washhand and dressing tables, dining tabie and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, wooden bedsteads, roll top tables, sweet toned organ, electric fans, gent's bicycle, etc., etc., the property of Leslie Rogers, Esqr.

The above furniture is on view and the catalogues have been published.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHAKJI PURBOO'S WADI, AT GHODOPDEO ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. Hukmi Devaji, and Co., and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shah Raghunath Senaji and in exercise of the power of Sale vested in the said Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing dated the 17th day of August, 1907, and Further Charge dated the 7th day of October, 1908, Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers will sell on MONDAY, the 19th day of May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at or in the Oart commonly called Dhakji Purbhoo's Wadi at Ghodopdeo Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and fifty (3150) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the property of Ramchandra Bhaskar and partly by the property of Ismail Haji Kassum, on the West by the land of Vinayeker Bhasker, on the North by the Fazendari private passage and in the South by the yard of the Maratha Hospital and forming a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land revenue under old Nos. 149-154, and 155, new No. B. 11790, 11794 and 11795, old Survey Nos. 680-680-681 and New Survey No. 5-3628 and 10-3628 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 8135-38.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 10th May, 1913.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Property of an English gentleman.

Arm and Armless Chairs, Cupboards, Easy and Low Chairs, Side board, Washing and Dressing Tables, Teakwood Bedsteads, Wall Mirror Brackets, Teapoys, Hatstands, Show Cases, Phonographs, Ironsafes, etc.

Some pieces of open carved old blackwood furniture such as sofas, chairs, tables, etc., good for presentation.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the mortgagee Mr. Vaman Mari Pethe, and on account and at the risk of Yeshwant Vinayak Vedak, Pearl Bangles, Diamond Rose Ring, Diamond Collar Button, 1 Emerald, 1 Diamond and loose Diamond Studs. By order of K. K. Santoke, Esq., Attorney for the concerned and on account and at the risk of Motilal Choonilal.

1 Case Harfine Imitation Cold Thread on account and at the risk of Choonilal Kastoorchand.

1 Case Harfine Imitation Gold Thread.

At 4 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of Post-Master General unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office such as Watches, Silver Box, Books, Medicine, Wearing Apparel, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several Gents bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light ribber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET OR BARBHAYA MOHOLLA.

Under the instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Sallabhoy Abdoollabhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction to-morrow, TUESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to the Church of N. S. De Esperance, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Nagdevi Street or Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. and new Survey No. 2126 and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Withoo Bhugwan, on or towards the south by the house of Gowrojee Jugmull, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the west by the Nagdevi Street or Babhaya Moholla and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward B No. 343 and Street Nos. 291-3 and are in the occupation of the deceased and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS AND ELECTRIC MERCHANTS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late J. N. Tata, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction the folowing:—

ON FRIDAY, 16TH DAY OF MAY, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.), IN THE COMPOUND NEXT TO THE ALBION PLACE AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

1 Surface Condensing Plant by Messrs. Worthington Pump Co., 1 Salt water evaporator (works 50 gallons per minute), 1 Water Softner (cleans 3,000 gallons of water per hours), one 110 volts and 130 Amp. Metres Continued Current Dynamo and one 110 volts and 300 Amp. Metres Continued Current Dynamo, 1 Blower which is coupled to a Electric Motor of 3 h.p. and 110 volts and Ventilators of 26 in. diameter, etc., etc.

ON SATURDAY THE 17TH DAY OF MAY, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.), AT THE PREMISES OF THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, APOLLO BUNDER, FORT.

2 main switch boards of 3 panels, Arc lamps of 20, 10 and 3 Amp. power Lilliput Arc Lamps, one 4 seated Hydraulic Lifts with its cage guides, pipes, steel ropes, etc. This lift can be worked by a water tank on the roof and works 100 feet per minute to the height of 80 feet. The cage is fitted with ordinary safety apparatus and gear, etc.

The above goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BANGALORE, CYCLE, HUNGARIAN, AND FAIZ CAPS, SHAWLS, TURBAN CLOTH, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Teza Abdoolla Yemin Turkey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the Insolvent at Shaik Memon Street, Baharkote, on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. and 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m. each day, the following goods such as Cycle, Crystal, Turkish, Bangalore, Italian, Hungarian, Faz, Volkart, Austrian, Pyramid, Astrakah, Jerli, Turkish, etc., caps, Persian Cashmere shawls, Bagdad Turban cloth, handkerchiefs, etc., in lots to suit purchasers.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th May, 1913. 251

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 Of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 13th May, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Spirits, oilmanstores, machinery, candles, inkstands, slates, electric apparatus, cotton yarn, fire-crackers, emery, linen and sand paper, 255 bags sugar, soda, ashmuth and betelnuts, cotton piece-goods, packing paper, old newspapers, iron plates, 55 casks coal pitch, fish oil, China clay, waste and torn paper and various other articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 11th May, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOXING! BOXING! BOXING!

The Sherwood Foresters will hold a grand

BOXING TOURNAMENT,

Commencing on May 19th, 1913
ON THE
COOPERAGE
FOR
SIX NIGHTS
9 p.m. to 12-30 p.m. each night.

OVER 100 ENTRIES.

SIX TEN ROUND CONTESTS.

The following will appear: PRIVATE PLANT, 7th Dragoon Guards, Feather Weight Champion of India; PRIVATE FEAST, Sherwood Foresters, Winner of the IX Divn. Feather Weight Champion Belt, (Winner of the great Feast vs. Duffey Contest in Bombay) Sherwood Foresters; Lce. Corpl. Taylor Sherwood Foresters Middle Weight Champion; Private McCarthy, Light Weight Middlesex Regmental Winner of many hard fought contests; and many others well-known Ring men.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
BOMBAY CHAMPIONSHIPS
FOR
VOLUNTEERS ONLY.

PRIZE:

A handsome Silver Cup presented by OFFICERS of the SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Volunteers MAJOR and EASDON and many other entries already accepted.

MONEY PRIZES
OVER Rs. 1,200,
BESIDES VALUABLE SILVER CUPS.

POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, FIRST FIVE NIGHTS.
Rs. 7, Rs. 4, FINAL NIGHTS.

SEASON TICKETS.

1st: Seats Reserved..... Rs. 2
2nd. Seats Reserved .....Rs. 1

PLAN OF RESERVED SEATS
At Messrs. McAlpin & Co.
and
Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

N. B.—It is advisable to book early.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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Drug Stores,
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LONDON, W. C.
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You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

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"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

CARTON &CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.

Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Beginning from To-night

6-30 & 10 o'clock Shows:

Exclusive Engagement

OF

Miss Georgie Corlass,

The Brightest Star on the Eastern Stage

AND

Mr. Harry Quiningborough

FROM THE

LONDON COLISEUM.

CURFEW MUST NOT RING To-night:

THE OLD STORY

TOLD BY A NEW METHOD.

A Human Target:

A masterpiece in "thrills."

Full of exciting moments.

Max and the Donkey.

No alteration in Prices.

Variety and Picture Combination Programme, 6-30 and 10.

Picture Programme at 8-30 p. m.

THE SOUTH INDIAN STAGE N BOMBAY.

(Under the Distinguished Patronage of Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kt. J. P., the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, J. P., and Mr. K. S. Ayer, B.A., J.P., F.S.A.A. (Lond.)

THE SRI KRISHNARAJA MANORANJIT NATAK SABHA OF MYSORE will give three of their well-known Ramayana plays, *in Tamil*, at the Empire Theatre, on the nights mentioned below:—

8th. LANKA DAHAN.
9th. GARUDA GHARVA BHANGA.
13th. MYRAVANA CHARITHRI.

Lovers of the Ramayan, and of South Indian music are requested to patronise us.

ANJANEYA C. GOVINDSAMY,
112 Proprietor.

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BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKEY.

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Make your hair and scalp healthy now by Kaminia Oil and your summer hair troubles will be few. The scalp and hair are more easily treated now than if you wait until the sweat of the hot weather makes it impossible to keep the head free from dandruff.

Kamina Oil is a scalp and hair tonic that makes and keeps the scalp clean and hair growing. It destroys the germ of dandruff and furnishes nourishment to the hair follicles. Daintily perfumed. Take Kaminia Oil and no other.

Re. 1-0-0 per Bot. V. P. P. extra.

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LACGENERA (REGD.)

LACGENERA (Angel's Galactogogue) is a palatable vegetable preparation for producing a plentiful blood and healthy and natural flow of milk converts the watery non-in nursing mothers when the milk is absent or feeding fluid into a nutritious diet. It scanty. It enriches the imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily.

Beware of imitations

Sold everywhere—
MADON SONS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RELIABLE SERVANTS.

BEARER, KHITMUTGAR, DRESSING BOY, AYAH, WETNURSE, GUIDE, etc. Supply at moderate terms. Apply to

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is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEY'S "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

VAST SCHEME OF REFORMS

GRAND VIZIER INTERVIEWED.

As the incidents in Syria and Armenia bring the question of reforms in Turkey so prominently forward at the present moment, I went to the Grand Vizier, Marshal Mahmud Shefket Pasha, to ask of him the favour of an interview on this subject on April 20, says Count Leon Ostrorog in a message to the "Daily Telegraph." He received me in his large office at the Ministry of War, next door to the room, now historical, in which, four years ago almost to the day, the Marshal, having conquered the reaction at Constantinople, paid homage of allegiance to Sultan Mohammed V.

Slight and as trim in his khaki dolman as a young lieutenant, the Marshal received me with his usual smiling affability.

"Your Highness," I said, "on the morrow of your accession to power, you will be good enough to make to me some important declarations on the subject of a very complete scheme of reforms which you intended to introduce. From several sides I have received information to the effect that to-day this scheme has been abandoned, under the influence of a section of the party of Union and Progress, which seems to be hostile to the modernisation of the Empire, and the ideas of which are said to be exactly represented by articles in certain Stamboul journals, which have excited much comment in the diplomatic world, and in which it is declared that the innovating ideas of Sultan Medjid and the era of reforms, of Tanzimat, began the misfortunes of Turkey."

THE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN.

Mahmud Shefket Pasha broke into laughter.

"I can assure you," he replied, "that all these assertions are incorrect. Those may be the ideas of certain journalists, but they are not by any means the ideas of the political party by which my Cabinet is supported. You have followed affairs in Turkey sufficiently long and with sufficient closeness to know that from the very beginning the ideal of the party of Union and Progress has been to do for Turkey what the Japanese have had the glory and good fortune to do for their country—namely, renaissance by modernisation with the aid of foreign collaboration.

"If this ideal has not been realised up to the present, it is because all our best efforts have been paralysed by internal intrigues or external complications. To-day, in complete accord with our excellent and venerated Sovereign and our highly intelligent and extremely patriotic Crown Prince, we are thoroughly decided to take in hand again the pursuit of our old ideal, and in the realisation of this work of salvation we shall not allow ourselves to be hindered by any obstacle.

FOREIGN ADVISERS.

"And in order to prove to you," Marshal Mahmud Shefket continued, smiling, "that this time it is really a question of a scheme for execution, and not a list of intentions such as I announced three months ago, I will give you the first intimation of a piece of news. Yesterday, at the Council of Ministers, we began deliberations upon the nomination of foreign advisers for the Ministries. Observe that I say 'deliberations,' and not 'on the principle,' for we have been in agreement on the principle for some time, but as regards the execution and the choice of persons I cannot say any more at present."

"Now, your Highness," as regards these burning questions of Syria and Armenia. . . . ."

"My ideas," the Grand Vizier replied, "have not changed in the least. The new Law of the Vilayets has been promulgated. It is a good law, I think; but all its value consists in the manner in which it is applied. I persist in believing that the law can be well applied in the several regions of the Empire, which are so different in language, customs, and traditions, only on condition that the empire be divided into great zones of civil inspection and gendarmerie, in which, with the collaboration of foreign civil advisers and gendarmerie, a carefully recruited body of inspectors will watch over the strict maintenance of public order and security, and an administration adapted to the language, customs, and traditions of each zone. In particular, one zone of inspection will comprise the Arab vilayets of Syria, and another those of Irak. I may add that the elected provincial councils will find their powers wide enough to give ample satisfaction to all strictly local needs.

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION.

"In the same spirit the whole of Anatolia will be divided into four great zones of inspection, and it is my firm opinion that the organisation of the eastern zone of inspection, which comprises the vilayets inhabited by the Armenians, will be of such a nature as absolutely to prevent a repetition of the deplorable events which for the last twenty years have periodically desolated these regions.

"Furthermore, as I believe much more in details than in principles, we are very carefully studying the reorganisation of that first cell, so to speak, of the administrative organism which is called the commune. With a good communal administration, which takes into account the needs of the poorer classes and prevents them from being oppressed, and with the organisation of justices of the peace, assuring for the poorer classes almost immediate and completely gratuitous justice, we hope to do a great deal for the tranquillity and well-being of that immense agricultural population which by its bravery, devotion, and honour, by its gentleness and goodness, forms one of the chief elements of the strength of the Empire."

I was about to rise and take my leave when the Grand Vizier added:

"In administrative matters, however, good results are not to be expected in a day. For doing good work we require time and tranquillity. We shall take upon our own shoulders the prevention of intrigues and disorders in the interior, but abroad it will be necessary for people to be patient in addition to really granting us that moral and economic support which Europe has solemnly promised for the work of reorganisation and consolidation of the Empire in Asia."

ECHO OF A FAMOUS CASE.

DEATH OF MR. H. DRUCE.

The death occurred on April 11th of Mr. Herbert Druce at his residence. "The Beeches," Circus-road, St. John's Wood, London, Mr. Druce, who was sixty-six years of age, is understood to have succumbed after a painful illness. The funeral took place on April 14th at Highgate Cemetery, where the interment took place in the family vault. Only about a dozen mourners were present, and precautions were taken to keep the ceremony as quiet as possible.

Mr. Druce was the centre figure in the famous perjury cese which was investigated by Mr. Plowden at the Marylebone and Clerkenwell Police Courts. The case lasted several months, and resulted in the opening of the family vault at Highgate and in the establishing of the fact that a coffin in the family vault contained the remains of Mr. Druce's father, and was not filled with lead, etc., as was alleged by the prosecution. The proceedings arose out of the claim of Mr. George Hollamby Druce to the Portland and de Walden estates, and the perjury was alleged to have been committed by Mr. Herbert Druce during probate proceedings in the High Court over the will of his father, the late Mr. T. C. Druce, in stating under oath that he saw his father's dead body in the coffin.

Mr. Atherley Jones, the counsel for the prosecution, having decided to go no further with the case after the opening of the grave, Mr. Plowden remarked that "in view of the silent but not less important voice which has come to us from the open grave, it would not be possible to continue this prosecution without serious injury to the interests of justice." Mr. Plowden continuing, remarked: "The bubble which has floated so long and mischievously out of reach has been effectually pricked at last. No one can now doubt that Thomas Charles Druce existed in fact, that he died in his own house in the midst of his family, and that he was buried in due course in the family vault in the cemetery at Highgate. His existence stands out as clear, as distinct, and as undeniable as that of any human being that ever lived."

He then dismissed the summons, telling Mr. Herbert Druce that he left the court with his character for truthfulness absolutely and conclusively vindicated.

LADY SCOTT'S SECRET.

UNREVEALED MESSAGE FROM HER HUSBAND.

Mr. Bruce, brother of Lady Scott, arrived at Plymouth on April 18, from New Zealand. He said Captain Scott's diary had only been glanced through for the purpose of the telegram that had been sent home. It had then been handed intact to Lady Scott and she alone had read it. It was likely that in due course the whole of the diary would be made public. "I am told," he added, "that the diary is a wonderful document."

Lady Scott, journeying to New Zealand to welcome her husband, was met there with the news of death nearly a year before. The diary of her gallant husband, a document unique in the history of exploration, has been her solace. It is learned of her bereavement Bruce said that as far as the diary was fully written, but not end abruptly, but in a natural way.

"The bodies of the explorers," Bruce added, "bore traces of starvation and it was evident that the primary cause of death was exhaustion, of course starvation had a great deal to do with this. We are all agreed, so is Lady Scott, that the best course was adopted in leaving the bodies where they were found."

Meeting at Dublin the other day, the Irish Game Protection Association passed a resolution protesting against the apathy of the authorities in allowing a vast and increasing number of guns to be indiscriminately sold in Ireland. The Earl of Mayo intimated that he intended bringing the matter before the House of Lords.

Representatives of the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Miners' Federation, meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel, failed to agree on the suggested regulation that the system of signalling in mines should be uniform throughout the country. A referee appointed by the Home Office is to decide the question.

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good they'll want more.*

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the Central Punjab. Sirsa records 0·14." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over nearly the whole division. Humidity has increased slightly in the north Punjab. Maximum temperature is in large excess in the extreme north. The minimum is also generally higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is above the average at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air Day temperature is above the average in west Kajputana, and at Jacobabad. The minimum is in excess in upper Sind and the western half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and on the west coast of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is above the average at Neemuch and below at Bhavnagar-Para. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is slightly damper than usual at Hoshangabad and drier at Nagpur and Chanda. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are mo erately or heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is above the average at Hyderabad

General Remarks.—Numerous duststorms with light showers are recorded in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. Cloud has increased over the greaterportion of the south-east Punjab and sea has become rough at Karachi. Weather to the north of latitude 24° is yet somewhat unsettled. A few thunderstorms are reported from Mysore and the extreme south, but the associated rainfall has been light.

Isoldted thunderstorms are likely in the southern half of the Peninsula. A few duststorms may occur in the Punjab and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON SATURDAY, the 10th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st. November to date	Variation 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	—4·63
Do. (8th)	81·8	69·0	95	..	6·31	
Jask	93·0	73·8	44	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	98·8	85·1	67	..	5·50	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111·8	83·0	45	0·03	1·11	—0·64
Rawalpindi	107·9	73·1	52	0·14	5·11	—5·37
Lahore	109·4	76·2	47	..	3·36	—0·52
Sirsa	111·3	80·0	33	..	..	..
Ambala	102·5	74·9	38	..	1·95	—0·08
Delhi	106·0	84·8	34	..	6·18	+0·14
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108·0	85·0	28	..	2·37	—0·92
Mainpuri	108·3	83·6	32	..	2·52	+0·58
Jhansi	109·0	80·5	23	..	1·84	+0·69
Cawnpore	104·2	80·4	38	..	2·03	+0·06
Allahabad	108·0	78·0	38	..	4·83	—2·59
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	4·56	—2·24
Karachi	89·0	79·5	79	..	1·27	—0·34
Ajmer	107·1	85·2	36	..	0·38	—1·21
Jaipur	109·7	77·1	33	..	0·47	—1·22
Kotah	111·1	83·6	12	..	0·56	—0·80
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103·6	77·0	71	..	0·00	—0·58
Dwarka	88·3	80·7	83	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	86·1	78·3	79	..	0·03	—0·46
Rajkot	106·1	72·3	63	..	0·48	—0·07
Bhavnagar Para.	104·5	76·3	53	..	0·44	—0·27
Surat	94·4	79·6	68	..	3·58	+3·18
Ahmedabad	109·6	75·7	38	..	0·34	—0·11
Deesa	109·3	74·4	54	..	0·44	—0·10
Neemuch	105·9	79·0	60	..	0·76	—0·16
Indore	104·1	76·6	42	..	3·74	+2·70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Chhindwara	106·8	81·3	25	..	7·43	+4·47
Nagpur	105·8	80·1	26	..	3·83	+1·16
Hoshangabad	109·1	78·9	49	..	3·94	+1·97
Chanda	108·7	81·1	39	..	4·30	+2·95
Betul	110·2	80·0	31	..	1·65	—0·56
Pachmarhi	109·5	79·5	28	..	0·32	—2·06
Chhattisgarh	111·1	87·8	18	..	1·22	—1·96
Sambalpur	115·5	84·0	20	..	6·24	+2·71
Raipur	107·7	84·6	28	..	3·50	+0·50
Bombay	..	79·4	76	..	3·62	+2·97
Colaba	..	80·9	67	..	10·70	+9·86
Ratnagiri	..	81·7	67	..	3·25	+1·09
Vengurla	..	86·5	71	..	3·24	+0·74
Poona	..	76·9	75·1	30	..	5·07	+3·94
Mahabaleshwar	..	66·1	74·0	29	..	1·18	—0·61
Satara	..	98·5	71·8	49	..	3·44	+1·61
Sholapur	..	106·8	77·1	45	..	1·01	—1·35
Dhárwar	..	104·2	73·3	57	..	2·39	+0·02
Belgaum	..	98·3	67·0	72	..	2·54	—1·84
Kolhapur	..	104·9	75·7	37	..	1·15	—0·64
Deccan	..	111·9	80·7	27	..	3·34	+0·43
Konkan	..	108·3	84·2	30	..	1·90	—1·49
MADRAS COAST AND CEYLON—							
Mangalore	..	91·3	83·3	72	..	6·10	+0·64
Calicut	..	90·8	81·6	77	..	7·89	—4·68
Cochin	..	98·2	79·7	76	..	6·91	—9·54
Colombo	..	88·0	76·5	91	0·16	54·84	+13·72
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	..	108·8	84·7	64	..	2·27	—5·44
Bellary	..	105·0	79·3	67	..	4·50	+0·61
Cuddapah	..	108·5	84·5	65	..	10·38	+4·99
Madras	..	105·0	84·0	63	..	2·99	—9·13
Bangalore	..	96·8	69·8	68	0·15	3·72	—2·97
Coimbatore	..	95·9	73·8	83	0·03	14·64	+6·38
Trichinopoly	..	105·6	81·3	58	..	6·57	—5·49
Negapatam	..	100·2	83·2	71	..	27·17	—3·42

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 10th May 1913 was 29·977 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .005 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 10.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	——
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·20⅛
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	85
Berlin Cheques on London	..	——
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)		90
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	3 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3 9/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	4⅜
Bar Silver Spot	..	28
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	28 3/16

Closing tone of Silver:—China buying.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	77/9
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	64 ⅛
Exchange (on India 30 d/st. (Bank rate)	..	buying 1/3 7/8
Interest day to day loans	..	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	..	2⅜

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.
Holidays until Tuesday.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 10.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market remained in a firm tone to-day. The market opened at Rs. 95-2-6, gradually improved to Rs. 95-3-0, but closed at Rs. 95-3-0, for 30th May delivery.

There was not much doing in ready paper to-day.

5 per cent Tansa Bonds (long dated) were placed at Rs. 117.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market to-day closed at 3 p.m. owing to Saturday and consequently the business done was on a very limited scale.

Colabas were placed at Rs. 143-7½.

Standards changed hands at Rs. 1,285.

Swadeshi stood at Rs. 1,685.

Finlay remained dull at Rs. 362½.

Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 65-12.

Central Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 30-4.

The Indian Cement Co. Shares were quoted at Rs. 102½.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred Shares stood at Rs. 225.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The Share market ruled very strong with prices for coal shares well maintained, but litle doing in other directions. The Jute market was closed as usual, no business being reported. Hessians were easier and heavy goods quiet and changed.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 10.

Sugar.—Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F. India unchanged. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 17/3 value; May 9/9½ Dome. October, December; quiet but steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F., Calcutta and Bombay unchanged.

Indian wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. 35/3; May, June; London, sellers cancl. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38; May, June; London; sellers canal: quiet but steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9; May, June; sellers firm.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs., 85/-, ex-ship 50; April May; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 52; April May; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46; May, June Hamburg, sellers canal, quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46; May June: Dunkirk; sellers canal: dull. Linseed Calcutta 44; April, June; London, done sellers. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42; May, June; Antwerp; sellers canal. Bombay Cottonseed 6/13; May, June; Hull; sellers; quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to Continent	4,000

Futures at New York, July, 11·59. Previous closing price 11·51.

Futures at New York, October. 10·02. Previous closing price 10·95.

Advanced on limited offerings and on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 11·00. Previous price 12·00.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 3/16 Previous price 12 1/8.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans. July. 12·02. Previous price 11·93.

" " October, 11·16. Previous price 11·08.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11¼

Demand Bills 4·85⅞.

Silver Commercial Bars 60⅝.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,030,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	271,000
East Indian	126,000
American	3,001,000
Other	146,000

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

The local market was steady with moderate business on account of Shippers for Japan as well as for Mills. Sellers for Broach description were asking Rs. 3/4 higher than the previous day and the selection of good staple cotton is now getting difficult. Up country markets are also firm which makes the local sellers also indifferent. Bengals are the cheapest cotton in our market and they are under good request by local mills. Reports from the western districts regarding the arrival of cotton are somewhat disappointing. It may be said in many instances Mills have undertaken quietly engagements for deliveries well up to the end of the year and have not bought their cotton to make those goods in hope of securing cheaper raw material. They may be anxious to expand their business and their profits but it is nevertheless a fact, and that is that at present prices for cotton there is a nice profit to the manufacturer in almost every branch of cotton manufacturing. We are facing to-day the situation that seems but little understood, all eyes being centered upon the progress of the new American crop. After a series of favourable weather condition reports as we enter into a most crucial period we may get an unfavourable spell of weather which might upset all our calculations. We need next year at least 15 million bales crop for the world's consumption of American cotton. The optimistic crop account reports ordinarily reach their maximum about June the 10th and result in about the lowest ebb of prices.

THE MOVEMENT.

Ports Receipts for the seven days have been 70,000 as against 85,000 bales last week and 61,000 bales last year.

	1913	Last week.	1912.
Great Britain B/S	59,000	56,000	37,000
Continent "	53,000	88,000	58,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 495,000 bales as compared with 561,000 bales last week and 599,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports up to the week ending 10th May was 396,000 as against 423,000 bales last week and 243,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week.—

	1913	Last week.	1912.
American	3,001,000	3,107,000	3,396,000
Other Kinds	543,000	542,000	465,000

The total into sight show 13,030,000 bales against last week 12,940,000 bales and 14,830,000 same period last year.

Bombay, 11th May, 1913.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph.

Coronation Cinematograph.

Mahableshwar Races.

THURSDAY, MAY 15.

High Court, Appellate Side, Special Sitting 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Balloting for the election of Deputy Chairman.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-9 p.m.

THE IMPERIAL MISSION.

EMPIRE DAY MEETING IN QUEEN'S HALL.

An important gathering of the Imperial Mission will be held in the Queen's Hall at 8 p.m. on Empire Day (May 24) at which Lord Charles Beresford will take the chair. His supporters will include the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Selborne, Sir Joseph Ward, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Newton Moore, Agent-General for Western Australia.

The speakers will be the Hon. W. A. Watt, Premier of Victoria, the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, and Mr. Henry Page Croft, M.P., the Chairman of the Imperial Mission. Votes of thanks will be proposed by a distinguished Canadian and by Sir Richard Solomon, High Commissioner for South Africa. It is hoped that Mme. Melba will be able to attend and to sing "God Save the King."

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Imperial Mission the other day the following letter was read from Mr. Chamberlain:—

"There is a great deal to be done in the cause of 'Empire Unity,' and I feel that at the present time everything depends on the activity that is shown. Already the Imperial Mission has done much good work, and the zeal and enthusiasm of its members in the movement cannot fail to have its reward."

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	65¾
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-4
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607⅛

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	790
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	75
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	245
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	725XD
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	530XD
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	260XD
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,17C
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	700XD
Choi Silk ..	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,450
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	112½XD
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	292½
David ..	May-Nov.	20	493¾
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485XD
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	507½XD
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,615XD
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	362½XD
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	50	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing.	do.	40.	500
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	147½
Jeevraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 510 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,330
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	755
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,330XD
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,445
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,130
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,170
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	280
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	148¾ X D
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	810X D
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,287½
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	287½
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,685XD
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,420
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C. / P.)	..	Nil.	435
Western India ..	Sept.	Nil.	625
Mysore Spinning ..	..	45	600
	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	137
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs.60		4 o/o	78
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	134
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawupore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.- ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	127½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	132½
Khangaon ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	520
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	695
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	128

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	145
All India U. I. Co.. Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	12
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	98
Baroda Trams Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	50
Bo. Burma T. Corpr...	..	15	617½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. / O. Feb.-Aug	..	173 / 196
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	R s. 2	910
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	O. / P. Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	251½ 285
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 %	28 XD
City of Bombay Building Co.	.. Dec.-Jun	20% 30H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	1¼	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company	O / P Old 100 / New Issue 25 / ..	.. ..	100 / 25
John Roberts & Co,..	March. Oct.-July	7 % 13	51 200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	do.	12½	180
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	..	..	107½
Marks & Co.	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co.P..	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	20 %	350
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd. etc..	..	10 %	20½
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 %	505
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co.	O. / D. / P.	.. Jan & ..	101½ 225 175
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 / P 600	.. July	4 % ..	930 925
Thaeker & Co. ..	..	20 %	212
Telephone Co. ..	May,	Rs. 2½	62XD
Treacher & Co. ..	July.	Rs. 15	477½

B.—Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price
CD—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

LONDON FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATE OF THE MARKET.

EXCELLENT TRADE PROSPECTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 25.

Silver has hardened at 27 7/8d. per oz., the immediate cause being anticipation that the big loan to China will not be delayed much longer. Diplomacy and finance seem hopelessly mixed in this matter and it is hard for the ordinary man of business to read the inside workings of the Foreign Office mind and appreciate quite the why and the wherefore of things. Russia, we are told, is the stumbling block; for Russia, it is said, does not desire accomodation for China and creates difficulties at the last moment. Otherwise it is hard to see whence all the trouble arises, for few are inclined to swallow the Foreign Office story that all that is being pressed for is security. Excellent security exists already. China is anxious to terminate the uncomfortable international position in Pekin, and has offered to appoint Sir Richard Dane to the Salt Administration, together with certain other appointees drawn from the Chinese Customs, if the five Powers allow China herself to arrange a contract with the five-power group of bankers. This was met by harassing counter-proposals and so the unbusinesslike negotiations proceed. However an outcome must be reached soon and preparations are being made with that view.

GOLD STANDARD FOR CHINA.

It is said in many quarters that the adoption by China of a gold standard is but a matter of time. The suggestion came as a surprise to a leading member of the market to whom I spoke to-day. Whether it be right or wrong it opens up an interesting and important train of thought. Some idea of the effect of the gold standard in India may be gathered from the fact that last year your country took twenty-eight per cent. of the world's production, while in 1890, when the total production was but twenty-five per cent. of what it was last year, India took but sixteen per cent. Now the question of the future of silver is long and involved, but there are elementary bases for thought to be drawn from these figures, in considering the possibility of the adoption of a gold standard in China, to say nothing of the strain put on the world's production in other directions. In the meanwhile no fresh goldfields have been opened up, and the Rand will not go on increasing its output for ever. Other countries such as Australia are actually already on the downgrade. With immense and increasing demands being made on the gold production, students of economy are beginning to ask themselves whether the time is far off when the demand for silver for subsidiary purposes will not arise to an extent very effective to the price of the white metal.

STATE OF THE MARKET.

Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of recent business in the City has been the favourable reception of new issues, telling a very different tale to the failures during the early months of the year. In addition to the 4½ per cent. Bank rate, markets have been encouraged by the absence of new taxes in the annual statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Lloyd George is known to be an optimist, but still the City was inclined to look kindly on his promise of continued good trade, which was undoubtedly announced in all sincerity.

As time progresses the labour outlook improves and the feeling in the Home Railway market is that no disturbances in that direction are likely. This, as I have previously pointed out, was the dangerous element in the Home Railway market, so that it is not surprising that with the clear horizon the public are beginning to gradually increase their commitments, Buying is, however, likely to be almost entirely on Home account, there being little chance of Continental investors paying attention with these issues. An advance to 91 in Brighton A has been entirely due to "bear" covering, but it is anticipated that the movement in that stock will be upward. Great Westerns and the two Scotch lines, Caledonian Deferred and North British are still, I consider, the most interesting stocks to would-be purchasers.

Among Foreign Rails a good report encouraged Mexican issues and the attitude to these is distinctly "bullish." At the time of writing Mexican first pref. are 140, the seconds 97 and ordinaries 58.

AMERICAN ISSUES.

American Railway issues are largely in the hands of professionals, the outside public showing little interest. In the mining market signs of a revival in Kaffir shares and growing interest among those descriptions on the part of Paris and Berlin continue to be marked, but during the week actual business has been quiet and very little of importance has taken place either here or in any other section of the mining market.

Recently I have pointed out the merits of Hudson Bays, which at present stand at 12 3/8. I take a very hopeful view regarding the Company's prospects. Land sales during the year ended March 31st last reveal a most prosperous period, the total receipts having amounted to no less than £705,000. There will certainly be an increase in the dividend distribution, the general opinion being that 50 per cent. will be declared as compared with 40 per cent for the previous twelve months. What is even more encouraging is to study the recent reports that have been received from Canada. They all point to the current year as likely to be one of great prosperity. Land values are still rising and the area to be dealt with by the Hudson Bay Company is far greater than hitherto.

The Nitrate Railway Company did very well during the year 1912 and earned a profit equal to a dividend of 12 per cent. The actual net earnings amounted to £200,740. At the last meeting it was decided to redeem the debenture debt at an accelerated rate and the Directors have devoted an extra £100,000 in excess of the obligatory amount to the sinking fund, making a total sum of £197,985 so applied during the year. They have further set aside a sum of £30,000 for renewals, and have devoted £4,500 to the writing down of investments. So that after raising the dividend from 7 per cent. to 7½ per cent. per annum, the balance carried forward is lowered from £137,938 to £79,978. It is satisfactory to note that since the report the earnings of the line continue to grow, the improvement during the first three months of the current year having been 4.6 per cent. as compared with twelve months ago. The £10 Ordinary shares of the Company stand at 14 and on the basis of the dividend announcement yield nearly 5½ per cent. The 7 per cent £10 Preferred Ordinary stand at 11 and yield 6½ per cent. The debentures at 106 yield 4¾ per cent and the £10 Preferred shares at 2½ yield 2 per cent.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

The City is much interested in the agitation against the Chartered Company's control of Rhodesia. Further interest in the matter is roused by advices from Buluwayo concerning Mr. Rochfort Maguire's conciliatory statement in Rhodesia as to the future policy of the Company. This has evidently not succeeded in its object, for a meeting of the Rhodesia League was held in Salisbury to consider his statement, and it was decided that the nature of the proposals was unsatisfactory, and that therefore the principles of the League as laid down in the manifesto should be adhered to and on active policy adopted. How far the League is justified is not a question one is inclined to discuss, but that it means business is beyond a question. A sub-committee of eleven members has been appointed with the object of perfecting a scheme of organisation.

With regard to the raising of fares by the Home Railway Companies to which I referred in my last letter, the English lines have not so far come to any decision. But meetings have been held and no doubt details discussed. The subject is an intricate one and some time may elapse before any announcement is made. One thing at least is certain and satisfactory. The various Companies are working in unison and whatever adjustment is made will be general and lasting.

Considering trade conditions in Japan during the past six months have been unfavourable congratulations are due to the management of the Yokohama Specie Bank on their half yearly results. The net profits for the six months ended December 31st amounted to 2,170,302 yen, and after placing 350,000 yen to the Reserve Fund, the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum leaving 1,219,061 yen to be carried forward. For the last half of 1911 when the net profit was 2,091,809 yen the same amount as now was placed to the Reserve and the same dividend declared.

Satisfactory labour conditions in England continue, the last month having shown no slackening in employment. In January 1912 the percentage of unemployment was 2.7 per cent., in March, during the strike period, it was 11.3, while last month it was 1.9 or with the exception of November last the lowest in the two years. What is more encouraging are the figures relating to labour exchanges which show that the number of registrations of work people fell off during last month while the number of vacancies notified by employers increased. These facts are extremely satisfactory and speak well for trade in

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 10th.

S. S. Linga	Butler	Karachi May 8.
S. S. City of York	Wilson	Liverpool April 17.
S. S. Kola	Elton	Busreh April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May 10th.

S. S. Khosrou	Hannah	Jeddah.
S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden.
S. S. Beme	Younger	Marmagoa & Rangoon
S. S. Austria	Cosutich	Trieste via Karachi
S. S. Iran	Peabody	London and Dunkirk
S. S. Trigonia	Grocadgh	Aberden.
S. S. Stolzenfels	Alsmeffen	Calcutta.
S. S. City of Manchester	Martin	Liverpool via Karachi
S. S. Caledonien	Fober	Marseilles.
S. S. Chanda	Cunningham	Antwerp
S. S. Itola	Tucker	Calcutta.

S.S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi May 8, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

s.s. City of York.—The Ellerman Line steamer City of York, 5,022 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Liverpool April 17th, with a general cargo and passengers.

s.s. Khosrou.—The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khosrou, 2,410 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

s.s. Salsette.—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

s.s. Beme.—The Steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Rounger, sailed on Saturday for Marmagoa and Rangoon with a general and same bottom cargo.

s.s. Austria.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, 4,869 tons, Captain M. D. Cosutich sailed on Saturday for Trieste via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

s.s. Iran.—The steamer Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain F. B. Peabody, sailed on Saturday for London and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

s.s. Trigonia.—The steamer Trigonia, 1,055 tons, Captain L. Grocadgh sailed on Saturday for Abadan with ballast.

s.s. Stolzenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 3,554 tons, Captain B. Alamcffen sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a same bottom cargo.

s.s. Kola.—The steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Busreh 28th April with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SATURDAY, May 10th 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A. Bassano	Raschall	J. F. & Co.
B. Ormiston	Hamilton	J. F. & Co.
C & E Sicilia	Danto	Rubattino Line
D. & E. Kongg	Cottjam	A. S. & co.
G. Gallia	Jones	T.M. & Co.
G. Haseinec	Father	T. M. & Co
K. Banca	Potte	P. & O. S. N. Co.
M. Magdala	Galloway	W. & A. G. & Co.
N. Clintonian	Mathews	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Rangoon Maru	Kamschita	N. Y. K.
P. Yola	Williams	L. Dreyfus & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
2. Elysia	Coverly	W. & A. Graham.
4. Blanksome Hall	Field	K. N. & Co.
5. Cheltonian	Jones	K. N. & Co.
7. Den of Aville	Thomas	on K. N. & Co.
8. Warfenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.
12 & 13 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15. Istrar	Jacob	K. N. & Co.
16. Barjora	Cammack	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Juha	Cassam	B. S. N. & Co.
Kaveri	Mahomed	B. S. N. & Co.
Mahomadi	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Palamcotta	Stockwell	M. M. & Co.

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Butler	M. N. & Co.

Offside.

N. Fultala	Tallent	M. M. & Co.,

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Aviemoor	Koefod	T. Jeewandas
Avristan	Codd	J. F. & Co.
Bankura	Whitehead	M. M. & Co
Begum	Dooly	T. M. & Co.,
Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
Caithness	Ridland	T. M. & Co.
Crossby	Williamson	T. M. & Co.
Clan Fraser	Fishenden	J. M. & Co.
City of York	Wilson	K. N. & Co.
Den of Kelly	White	K. N. & Co.
Dan	Cuchiel	Schmidt & Co.
Faris	Coates	The Arab Steamer.
Flor de Mar	Nacoda	L. Purshotram
Kasara	Burbridge	M. M. & Co.,
Kish	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co.
Kalomo	Keasley	W. & A. G. & Co.,
Kola	Elton	M. M. & co.
Lightening	Crockston	M. M. & Co.,
Marmaries	Comdr. Muhlis	Turkish Gunboat
Newby Hall	Parker	R. N. & Co
Nawab	Kass	T. M. & Co.
Riversdale	Mackend	W. & A. G. & Co.
Shah Jehan (Ship)	Nacoda	Nacoda
Stolzenfels	Altemeyan	W. & A. G & Co.
Sigrum	Onarheim	M. & A. G. & Co.
Vellore	Kiddleton	T. M. & Co.

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H. M. S. Swiftsure	Capt. R. A. Nugent. Flagship.
Patrick Stewart	Capt. F. W. Townsend. I. Z. T. S.
R. I. M. S. Hardinge	Lieut. J.C. Ward. R.I.M. Troop Ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres	Lieu E. J. Headlamt. Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dufferin	Comdr. G. H. S. La Touche Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Investigator	Capt. C. S. Hickman Survey St.

SUNSTROKE ON THE CALEDONIA.

The S.S. Caledonia arrived in the Bombay harbour at 4-20 p.m. on Friday with ten passengers, mails and general cargo from Sydney via Colombo. During the voyage several cases of sunstroke occurred on board the steamer and three of the passengers were on arrival of the steamer in Bombay, removed to hospital. It is stated that another passenger showed symptoms of insanity and was, on reaching Colombo removed to an asylum there.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 9th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·758
Temperature of Air	degrees	85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	78·1
Dew Point	,,	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		3·4
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	91·1
Minimum do. do.		80·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight wnw, nw, wnw, w, wnw.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles	118

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	11	m 1 56	25 7
		3 5 a	27 6
Mon.	12	m 2 49	24 11
		4 5 a	26 11
Tues.	13	m 3 59	24 5
		5 8 a	26 6
Wed.	14	m 5 20	24 4
		6 12 a	26 4
Fri.	16	m 8 11	25 10
		8 15 a	26 8

1913	Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May	h, m.	f. in.
Sun.	11	m 7 53	14 11
		9 5 a	19 7
Mon.	12	m 8 44	16 10
		10 17 a	20 5
Tues.	13	m 9 49	17 11
		11 46 a	19 11
Wed.	14	m 11 13	18 9
		m 1 52	17 9
Fri.	16	2 2 a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
12. (Mon.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4 m.
13. (Tues.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4 m.
14. (Wed.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5 m.
16. (Fri)	6h. 4m.	7h. 5 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, April 28th, 11 h. 39·2 m. A. M.; New Moon, May 6th, 1 h, 54·3 m. P. M.; First quarter, 13th, 5 h. 15·0 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 20th 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.

M. POINCARE'S MOTHER.

MODEL FRENCH WOMAN.

Mme. Antoine Poincaré, the President's mother, who died on April 11, was in many respects a model Frenchwoman in the good tradition, and in particular a model French mother, says a Paris correspondent. From the time of their birth to the days of their manhood she devoted herself to her sons. She took upon herself all the home duties of their physical, moral, and mental welfare. As big lads in their teens they still went to her for their cravats to be tied, their collars put straight, and to be made tidy. For years she herself rose regularly at five o'clock each morning to see that her boys' school exercises were properly done. She superintended all their preparation. She was a devout Catholic, and the boys were brought up to be practising Churchmen, and however far the President of the French Republic may have strayed from Catholicism his mentality is religious still. Mme. Poincaré's happiness at seeing her son proclaimed head of the State was very great. On the evening of that eventful day she drew him aside and pressed him to her bosom as when he was a boy. That was her *Nunc dimittis*. She was then 74, and knew she had not long to live. A recent achievement of a distinguished artist in stained glass must have given this devout mother peculiar pleasure. According to an ancient tradition every sovereign of France becomes by virtue of his office a canon of the Cathedral of Mans. In spite of manifest disqualifications Presidents of the Republic have been treated as sovereigns in regard to this ecclesiastical dignity by workers in stained glass. And M. Poincaré has lately been portrayed on his knees upon a prie-Dieu bearing the arms of Lorraine, his native country, the dates 1913-1920, and a figure of Jeanne d'Arc. Below is the following inscription:—"In accordance with tradition, Maitre Raymond Poincaré, ninth President of the French Republic, in his quality of the head of the State, takes the title of honorary canon as Monsieur Saint Julieu of Mans. of Angers, of Tours, Poitiers, Orléans, Lyons, Vienne, Auxerre, Châlons, Nancy, and of Saint Jean de Lateran at Rome."

An Ayah's Suicide.

At the morgue, on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Vithabai, a Hindu woman, aged about 60, an ayah in the employ of Mrs. Soonabai B. Shroff, residing at Naigaum. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been suffering from dysentery for some time past and was tired of life. On Friday evening she was seen jumping into a tank in the compound. An alarm was raised and some persons went into the tank and brought her out but she was dead. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

"RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

A TICKET-EXAMINER'S EVIDENCE.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. John Martin, Colour-Sergeant of the B. C. Company of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, charged Mr. C. H. Rogers, editor of the "Railway Times," and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, printer and publisher of the same newspaper, with defamation regarding an article which appeared under the headline of "De Profunds" in the paper of the 8th March and another article in the same paper in a subsequent issue.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. B. D. Lam, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company, defended the first accused; the second accused was defended by Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, Bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. B. D. Lam.

Two clerks in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers deposed that they did not remember having received any telephonic message about a funeral on the day in question.

F. K. Williamson, head ticket-examiner at the Victoria Terminus Station and a volunteer in the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, examined by Mr. Kemp, said he remembered the 24th of February. He was on duty at the Victoria Terminus when at about 2-30 p.m. on that day Mr. Game came to him and said he was instructed by the Station Superintendent to ask him to take some ticket collectors to Guard Armstead's bungalow and to arrange for a Volunteer funeral. The witness was also asked to go to the complainant and he, accompanied by some ticket-collectors, reached Byculla Station at 3 p.m. They walked sharply to the deceased's bungalow and on arriving there found that the deceased had already been washed and laid out. They then went to the complainant's bungalow in Sankli Street. They found the door open and a little boy. The witness was asked to come in and take his seat, which he did, and the complainant came out to the room the witness was in. The complainant asked him what was the matter. The witness replied he had been sent under the instructions of the Station Superintendent to ask him to arrange for a Volunteer funeral, whereupon the complainant asked him who Armstead was. The witness told him the deceased was a guard and a volunteer. The complainant asked what company the deceased belonged to; and the witness said he thought it was A Company. The complainant said it was not his company and that he (the witness) had better go to Mr. Smith. The witness replied it was late as it was 3-30 and suggested that the complainant should telephone to the Adjutant. The witness was given the number and he then went to the Byculla Fire Brigade, when he got on the telephone, and the reply he received was that the Adjutant had gone to Igatpuri. He then asked for the Sergeant Major and Sergeant Smith and got the same reply. He then telephoned to the Station Superintendent as to what had happened. He came out of the Fire Brigade Office, where he met Mr. Game and asked him what he should do as to telephoning. They went back to the complainant's place at 3-40 p.m. The door was opened by the complainant, whom he (the witness) told that the Sergeants were away at Igatpura, and in reply the complainant said "Oh" and asked where he was going to get the men from and also asked "what about the gharry hire." The witness said these were matters which were in the complainant's hands. The witness went back to the Fire Brigade and telephoned to the Station Superintendent as to what had happened. They next went to Mr. Bink's and then returned to the station. There was not a full band at the funeral of the deceased.

The witness was not satisfied with the funeral arrangements. He had heard many complaints in regard to them.

The further hearing was adjourned.

ROWDY CHINAMEN.

FIREMEN SENT TO GAOL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, thirteen Chinese, firemen on board the S.S. African Monarch which recently arrived in Bombay were charged with disobeying the orders of the officers of the ship and with assault.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused were told to keep their the accused were told to keep their boxes ready to be taken to the disinfecting shed because under the rules the ship could not sail unless the belongings of the crew were disinfected. The crew showed by their gestures that they did not like to do so and instead of removing their goods to the disinfecting shed they tried to take it to the fore-castle. The second officer tried to prevent them from doing so, when some of the accused assaulted him. Subsequently some of them broke into the quarters of the European crew and assaulted them.

The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship convicted all of them of disobeying lawful orders and some of assault. They were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to three months, and fourteeen days.

WOULD NOT REFORM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged one Pherosha, a Parsi lad, aged 13, with theft. It appeared from the evidence that on the 7th instant the accused disappeared from his house, and his mother, getting suspicious, examined her box, when she found that Rs. 69 in currency notes and silver were missing. She reported the theft to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered Rs. 45 from him. A railway ticket to Poona was also found on the accused. The mother deposed that she had been trying her best to bring her son to better ways but he would not reform, and it was impossible to keep him from committing thefts. She therefore begged that the accused be sent to the Reformatory. His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to the Reformatory for a period of four years.

FIGHT WITH THIEVES.

Mr. C. A. Farmer, a pilot, residing on the third floor of Pheroze Building, Colaba, has reported to the police that during his absence on Wednesday night some persons entered his flat, broke open an almirah, and stole currency notes for Rs. 450. The thieves then packed a number of pieces of wearing apparel into a Gladstone bag that they found in the room, and were going out of the premises when they accidentally knocked against a servant who was lying asleep in the passage. The servant on awakening challenged the thieves and becoming suspicious closed with them. A scuffle ensued and the servant was thrown down on to the landing of the next floor and beaten on the head with an iron bar. The other occupants of the building came up but the thieves made good their escape, leaving the Gladstone bag on the staircase. Mr. Farmer returned from the Pilot Schooner on Friday evening, when he reported the occurrance to the police.

ACCIDENT ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

GOANESE LAD KNOCKED DOWN BY CORONER'S MOTOR.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner was driving his motor car No. 1504 along the Queen's Road on Friday night, when a Goanese lad named George De Souza was accidentally struck by the mud-guard and knocked down while attempting to cross the road in front of the car.

The boy was with his brother Antone and another relative, who caught him by the hand to keep him clear of the road as the car was approaching, but he jerked away his hand and attempted to run across the road. He was placed in the same car and removed to hospital.

The car was going at a moderate speed and the horn was sounded.

PRINCESS & ARMED MAN.

EXCITING STRUGGLE IN A PALACE.

An ex-sergeant of cavalry, named Callerani, posing as a police officer, went to the palace of Princess Herculani at Bologna, and, having obtained an interview, presented her with a written demand for 1,000 francs, purporting to be signed by a Black Hand society.

The man demanded that she should also hand over her valuable jewellery. As the Princess absolutely refused to accede to the impudent request, Callerani fired at her twice with a revolver. Luckily the aim was bad and the Princess escaped injury.

The Princess struck him a powerful blow on the chest, and managed to ring an electric bell for help. Finding that the game was up, the man rushed into an adjoining room, but this afforded him no means of escape, and the Princess kept him at bay until the arrival of the police.

Callerani expended all his spare cartridges in a fruitless attempt to smash the lock of a door which offered a means of escape.

When arrested Callerani said that he was out of work and starving.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON POLICE.

VILLAGERS COUNTER CHARGE.

Sometime ago, the Multan Police Challenged Hussain Bakhsh and 17 others Jats under section 333, I. P. C., on the allegation that they voluntarily caused grievous hurt to a party of policemen with intent to deter them from conducting a house-search in connection with the investigation of a case says the "Tribune." The accused also filed a counter-complaint, charging Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul, Deputy Superintendent of Police, some police officers, one Ata Mahomed and others under sections 147 and 220, I. P. C., on the allegation that they severely beat them for their (complainants) refusal to do *begar* for the *shikar* party of the Deputy Superintendent, and then maliciously challenged them for trial. Both these cases were being heard before Rai Gobind Ram, a Magistrate, with powers under section 30, Cr. P. C., and the evidence for the prosecution in the first case had closed when an application was made before the Deputy Commissioner by the aforesaid Ata Mahomed and others for the transfer of the cases from the file of Rai Gobind Ram to that of another Magistrate. Thereupon the Deputy Commissioner transferred the cases to his own file.

A five-year-old son of Lord Ampthill had a picture in the Royal Drawing Society's Exhibition in London which opened on April 19.

SEIZED BY CHINESE PIRATES.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF A HONGKONG STEAMER.

Captain H. H. Sandeman, the Agent for the Imperial Merchant Service Guild at Hong-Kong, reports full particulars concerning the terrible experences on board the passenger and cargo steamer Tai On, a vessel of some 700 tons owned by a Hong-Kong firm of merchants, and flying the British flag.

The vessel was captured by Chinese pirates, and we are now able to supplement the short cables we have already published with the following remarkable details:—

The steamer, which was under the command of Captain Holmes, I.M.S.G., was sighted in Capsimun Pass by Captain McKinnon, I. M. S. G. commanding the British steamer Heungshan flying the signal "Attacked by pirates, medical assistance urgently required." Captain McKinnon at once proceeded to the assistance of the unfortunate vessel, which had been run ashore on a sand-bank close to the beach.

Captain Sandeman in his report to the Guild states:—"Under the guise of passengers some 60 Chinese pirates armed to the teeth boarded the steamer Tai On before she left her wars at 7 p.m. bound for West River.. There were altogether about 450 passengers on board and the pirates mingled with these until such time as the vessel steamed outside the protectorate waters of the Colony into the Capsimun Pass, when by a pre-arranged signal they made their attack.

They first secured the Captain, Chief Officer, the Chief Engineer, whom they pounced upon and threatened to kill if they offered resistance. The man shot was one of the sailors who did not comply with the pirates' orders, and the next victim was the man at the wheel, who was ordered to turn the ship's head towards shore, where the pirates intended to breach her and get clear, after ransacking the vessel. The man at the wheel refused to obey, and riddled by shots from seven revolvers, he fell dead at his post.

In his report, Mr. Cornwall, Chief Officer of the vessel, who is also a member of the Guild, states that he was in his cabin when the trouble commenced. He heard the sound of firing on deck, and he first thought that a thief had been discovered amongst the passengers, which appears to be a common occurrence on the China coast, but upon opening his cabin door he was astonished to find a crowd of Chinamen, dressed in European clothes, pointing revolvers at him at close range. He was ordered to put up his hadns, and seeing that resistance was useless, had no alternative but comply with their request.

"Some of the Chinamen wore European clothes and spoke English perfectly. They hustled me along the bridge deck to the Captain's cabin and there tied me up." He says. "Some of the pirates obtained the key of the powder store and secured all the cartridges, powder, rockets, etc., available. They seemed to know how to use everything and where they were kept."

Mr. Crown cautioned them to be careful with the powder as there were 56 lbs. of it in a box and he was afraid that it was their intention to blow up the ship. Questioned as to his loss, Mr. Cornwall stated that he lost practically everything he possessed. Shortly before leaving Hong-Kong he had exchanged English gold for 600 dollars in Chinese money. This was taken, but some 50 dollars hidden in another part of the cabin were untouched. Mr. Cornwall could not give any further details of the affair beyond hearing a number of shots fired and much screaming and scuffling going on on deck.

An English lady missionary on board, in the course of her statement, said that she thought there must have been at least 100 pirates on board the ship. The firing and fighting lasted for three hours and the scene and cries were terrible. One scene she witnessed was that of a young man and his mother who were passengers on the upper deck. They were asked to deliver up their money. The mother only had 13 dollars, which was readily handed over. They were hustled aside, and told, with the other pasengers, to move on. The boy could not move quickly enough owing to the crush, and shots were fired, wounding him in both legs.

Mr. McCartney, the Chief Engineer, in making his report, stated that the majority of the pirates were dressed in European clothes, and the leader, who wore a white shirt and high collar, spoke English well. He gave directions to the engine-room staff, and told the Chief Engineer that if the officers did not offer any resistance they would be unharmed.

During the three hours the work of piracy was going on, it was estimated that money and goods to the value of 13,000 dollars were stolen. After the pirates had run the vessel ashore on Kongshu Bank, and disabled the engines, they fired rockets, and boats, containing accomplices, came off from the shore, and they got safely away.

The scene on board when the police authorities arrived was indescribable. Bullet marks were everywhere. Cabin windows and ports had been smashed. wounded passengers were lying round the decks, the majority of them victims of indiscriminate shooting.

The vessel was towed off the bank and back to Hong-Kong, where thousands of the inhabitants gathered in the vicinity of the quays to obtain a glimpse of the vessel.

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Keyless Lever Watch.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18‴ Medium Size. In open face case.

NICKEL SILVER Case .. .. .. Rs. 14

FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome 20

16‴ Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half-hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case	,, 20	,, 24	,, 27

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

16‴ Small size.

DESCRIPTION :—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature ; 7 jewels ; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands ; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900/1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

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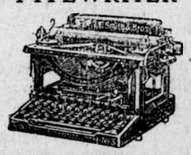

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CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

SERVANT PROBLEM.

EDUCATION SCANDAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The fun is growing fast and furious in the "cause celebre" of the Directorship of Public Instruction. If the Government imagined that it would calm the controversy by bluntly avowing that there was not an educational officer in India who was fit to step into Mr. Kuchler's shoes, it must now be convinced of its mistake; for it is now being called upon to explain how it has tolerated such a set of weaklings in the service for so long. The "Statesman" on Saturday carries the war into the enemy's camp by asserting, in the leading article, that Mr. Hornell was recommended without the slightest reference to Mr. Kuchler the retiring Director, and that Lord Carmichael, when he found out how he had been hoodwinked, made strenuous efforts to take back the recommendation which had been sent in from the Government of Bengal. These statements, it is true, are couched in the form of questions, but nobody here imagines that the authorities will venture to take up the challenge. In the meantime, the Service itself is in a white heat of indignation which bodes ill for the discipline of the Department when the new Director comes out. I hear that, unless the general feeling changes considerably during the next few weeks, there is every probability of his being sent to Coventry. It is also extremely probable that the legality of the appointment will be brought to the test of a public trial, the idea of the sponsors of this plan being that, whether they win their case or not, the Government will be "shown up" in a manner which it will have reason to regret.

"CHEAPENING" MEDICAL DEGREES.

A few years ago the University of Calcutta abolished the degree of L. M. S., compelling all medical aspirants to come up for the M. B. test. The effect of this has been to turn down three out of every four students who enter for the medical course, and the Senate, as was shown by its proceedings last Saturday, is suffering from twinges of conscience as the result. Accordingly, at the last meeting of the Senate, Colonel Deare, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, brought forward a motion re-instituting the degree of L. M. S. with a view to enabling the less highly qualified aspirants to enter the ranks of medical practitioners. At the same time Dr. Deare maintained, in the spirit of Mrs. M'Cawber, that the medical faculty never would consent to the lowering of the standard. One would like to know how the worthy Dean of Faculty reconciled this passionate declaration with his own proposition. In the discussion which followed it appeared that Dr. Nilratan Sircar thought that Colonel Deare's motion did not go far enough, for he introduced an amendment instituting a still cheaper degree than the L. M. S. This was too much for the Senate, and Dr. Sircar's proposal was negatived, Colonel Deare's proposition was carried by a majority, but not before the Vice-Chancellor had made some rather searching observations upon the undignified haste with which the Senate was being asked to go back upon its decision of less than seven years ago.

WANTED—A "CIVIC" LEAGUE.

In my last letter I described the correspondence which had sprung up in the "Englishman" about the iniquities of our servants as a silly season discussion; but it had had at [illegible]st one result. It has inspired Mr. [illegible]ley Myers to pen a vigorous [illegible]rom his Simla retreat advocat[illegible]formation of a Civic League [illegible]a—a league which shall [illegible]e servant question as well [illegible]g of the roads; which [illegible]safeguard the civic in[illegible]European residents of [illegible]hatever way assailed." [illegible]explains that he himself, [illegible]nt of Simla, is unfortu[illegible]vented from taking an [illegible]t in the formation of the [illegible]but he expresses the hope [illegible]ng these who have been [illegible]g the servants and roads [illegible]ns in the press there is [illegible]he public—spirited enough to [illegible]e forward and put his shoulder to [illegible]the wheel. The reception accorded to the letter has been a somewhat mixed one. The "Englishman" thoroughly agrees with Mr. Myers that something ought to be done, but stops there. The "Statesman" frankly opines that the only people who count are too busy making money to worry about civic or any other rights, and holds that unless Mr. Myers himself can spare the time to work up the civic league, as he worked up the European Defence Association, his proposition is likely to fall to the ground. The great want in the public life of Calcutta is business men. We have a great many eloquent journalists and orators, but these carry no weight in matters of practical politics. The business men, on the other hand, do not care, to, or more probably are not allowed to, take any interest in politics, and so the most righteous causes languish. I am afraid that this is a drawback inseparable from the peculiar conditions obtaining in Calcutta. It will be noted that Mr. Myers only speaks of "the civic interests of the European residents of Calcutta. The Indian residents apparently do not count, and yet surely in municipal matters—which is I think what Mr. Myers really means by "civic"—there is a splendid opportunity to bring Indians and Europeans together. So far as local conditions are concerned they suffer in common, and in municipal matters the Indian is a good deal keener and more interested than the European. It would therefore be very greatly to their mutual advantage to combine for the purpose of realizing Mr. Myers' dream of a band of citizens united by a feeling of civic pride and loyalty, and making their views effective by dint of representations to which the Government would be compelled to listen. The Indian can give the European a good many wrinkles as to how to agitate, and where Indian acuteness found an opening European driving power would speedily develop a breach. The fact that Mr. Myers has not even glanced at this, possibly speaks volumes for the gulf that still exists between Europeans and Indians in Calcutta, in spite of all the attempts that have been and are being made to bridge it. Mr. Mysers himself is an extremely liberal-minded man, and would, I am sure, have been delighted to propose some basis of common action if there had been the slightest reason to believe that the suggestion would be taken up.

NO SERVANTS' REGISTRATION.

With reference to the servant question it has apparently become so acute that the Master and Treasurer of the Trades Association waited upon the Commissioner of Police the other day and asked him if it were possible to introduce a system of registration similar to that which prevails in Ceylon. The reply was a blank negative. Sir Frederick Halliday explained that as a matter of fact the Ceylon attempt at registration had proved a fiasco and had been abandoned. He also made clear, what has often been suspected, viz. that Indians suffer as severely from the servant difficulty as Europeans. His diagnosis of the evil is that the demand for servants exceeds the supply. Another argument for the "simple life!"

A BREAK IN THE HEAT.

After a month of purgatory we had our first "nor, wester" on Monday, and conditions have been a good deal more tolerable since then. There are signs of another this evening, and we all trust that the long drought has been fairly broken, and that we shall have downpours at frequent intervals during the current month.

OUR SUM OF ENERGY.

INTERESTING THEORIES ABOUT LIFE AND DEATH.

Professor Max Rubner, director of the Physiological Institute, Berlin, and author of many learned works, gives a new explanation of physical decay and death. These, he says, are caused by the fact that the body ceases to be capable of producing energy. Every animal, including man, is given by nature the capacity to produce only a fixed amount of energy, and once this energy has been produced and expended the cells can produce no more, and death ensues.

Allowing for difference of weight, and excepting man, the capacity to produce energy per weight is much the same in the higher animals. The horse produces 163,000 calories per kilogramme of its weight. The length of its life depends (apart from accidents) upon the speed with which it produces and uses up this energy. The slower it produces and consumes, the longer it lives. An ox's normal life consists in the production and expenditure of 141,000 calories per kilo of its weight; a dog's of 164,000 calories, and a cat's of 223,000 calories. These figures do not include energy producible before the age of completed growth.

Man is favoured. He starts with the capacity to produce and consume 725,000 calories per kilo of his weight. This calculation ignores energy produced during the age of growth. Obviously the capacity to produce four or five times as much energy as any of the other higher mammals is the cause of the greater duration of human life.

Professor Rubner lays down a new "energetical law," which is that living cell-substance can perform only a limited quantity of action in the combustion of nourishment and the development of force; and that when it has reached the limit death must ensue.

All forms of excesses shorten life because they cause an abnormally rapid squandering of the sum of possible energy. This is true also of disease, of derangements of the metabolic process, and of unhealthy conditions of life. A certain minimum expenditure of energy, is essential to the functioning of life; but it is possible by wise ways of living to reduce the amount expendable in a given time. That is the one way of lengthening life. It is absolutely impossible to lengthen life by increasing the body's capacity of developing energy, as the capacity of all men is unchangeable and the same.

Speaking at the annual conference of the clergy and laity of the March Rural Deanery, the vicar of Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire (Rev. R. H. Armitage), stated: "Modern thought will, I believe, increasingly condemn the raising of money for sacred purposes by amusements, eking out a curate fund by dances, restoring a fabric by feverish raffling of saffron-coloured cushions and sucking pigs."

"WALES", the national magazine for the Welsh people, which is edited by J. Hugh Edwards, M.P., will in future be published by The House of Cassell.

CURRENT TOPICS IN MADRAS.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

AN AMERICAN ON MADRAS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 9.

The news that Sir William Stevenson Meyer has been appointed Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council in succession to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, though not unexpected, has caused much gratification in this Presidency, in which Sir William Meyer spent the early years of his career and laid the foundations of that reputation for brilliant ability that has since secured for him a series of responsible posts in which financial acumen and a gift for organisation have been essential qualifications. His career is much too well-known for me to take up any of your space in dilating upon it. I should like, however, to call attention to the fact that his appointment as Finance Member settles definitely the present constitution of the Government of Madras. As long as it was undetermined what was going to be done with Sir William Meyer after he had finished his work on the Nicholson Commission, this remained unsettled. Sir William Meyer had a lieu on the appointment of Second Member of Council, now held by Sir Harold Stuart, and if his services were not otherwise utilised, he would in all probability have returned to this Presidency in that capacity. As it is, Sir Harold Stuart will now be confirmed in the post he occupies, and Mr. A. G. Cardew, another of the brilliant band of Madras Civilians who joined the service in the mid-seventies of the last century will become Chief Secretary to Government in Madras. The "Statesman," in commenting upon Sir William Meyer's appointment, expressed the hope that as a Madras civilian he would not let Bengal suffer in this predilection for his own Presidency. This we don't think is at all likely; but we do cherish the hope that, as Finance Member, Sir William Meyer will be able to affect some change in the financial relations which now exist between the Madras Government and the Government of India in the direction of giving this Presidency a greater control over its own finances, and not forcing it, as is now the custom, to depend on doles from the Imperial Exchequer, more or less generous no doubt, but still an unsatisfactory method where so much in the shape of progress and development yet remains to be accomplished. The "Civil and Military Gazette" in its comments on the appointment truly said that the appointment would be welcomed in Madras as a tardy recognition of the claims of this Presidency to some of the official loaves and fishes. This is certainly the case, especially when we recall how freely the Government of India indent upon Madras. Writing away from reference books, I am depending upon my memory for the following list of Madras Civilians who have served or are serving the Government of India in responsible positions:—Sir William Meyer, Sir Harold Stuart, Mr. W. H. Michael, Mr. C. G. Todhunter, Mr. H. G. Stokes, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Mr. Frank Noyce, while in the Political Dedartment we find Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, Mr. W. E. Jardine and Mr. R. E. Holland. In the Viceroy's Executive Council, I don't think Madras has been represented since the days of Sir Arundel Arundel, and and he followed Sir Phillip Hutchins after a long interval.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Henry D. Baker, American consul at the Bahamas, who has been delegated by his Government for special services in India for the purpose of investigating the possibilites of increased trade between India and the United States, was a day or two ago in Madras and in the course of an interview was very complimentary regarding the trade and appearance of our city. He recalled a fact, which I wonder how many of us remember, that it was Elihu Yale, an early Governor or Madras, who was responsible for the foundation of Yale University, one of the oldest and best known in the United States of America. I wonder, too, how many of the present European residents in Madras connect the obelisk in the Law Court compound, hidden away near the Law College tennis courts and gymnasium with this same Governor of Madras. In the early days of Madras this plot of land was evidently the cemetery attached to the White Town of Madras, and here were buried such of the factors and their families who did not live to reurn to their native land. Among those whose death this obelisk commemorates is an infant son of Elihu Yale. This visit of Mr. Baker to India is evidently the outcome of and illustrates the keenness with which American Consuls abroad keep a watch on American trade interests and the possibility of developing it in the countries to which they are appointed. I have on more than one occasion had an opportunity of seeing reports and recommendations made in this direction by Mr. J. de Olivares, the present U. S. A. Consul in Madras, and we may take it for granted, I believe, that he allows like to go unnoticed. Mr. Baker himself seems to think that there is a great opening for agricultural machinery. Very possibly there is; but even his American enthusiasm would receive a damper if he tried to convince a typical ryot of the supreme merit of the goods he had to sell. On this point I can't help recalling a good story told by the Bishop of Madras some years ago to illustrate the extreme conservatism of the Indian royts. Some one introduced a new type of plough, light enough, cheap enough and handy enough to supersede the primitive implement now used in certan localities. The ryots accepted specimens of these with apparent gratitude, but never used them. When asked why they did not, they explained that with the new plough it was not possible to get close enough to the bullocks to twist their tails, and no one could get sufficient work out of a bullock unless he could twist his tail which profound remarks applies to others beside bullocks.

MADRAS IN THE MAKING

The "Madras Mail" published the other day an exceedingly interesting letter from Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Mainwaring, Commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (the old Bombay Europeans). After referring to the splendid reception accorded by the citizens of Madras to the Regiment, the first time that it has returned to the city of its birth and the scene of its former glory, he calls attention to the fact that the old histories of the famous Regiment by Neill and Colonel Bird are out of print and that there would be a danger of the history of the Regiment, being lost unless something was done to prevent it. He pointed out that fortunately this is being done by Major C. H. Dale, a Mutiny Veteran, who wrote "Crown and Company" the history of the Bombay Europeans. The object of Colonel Mainwaring's appeal is to enlist the further interest of the citizens of Madras in their old Regiment by providing wherever possible relics and prints, etc., of the connection of the Regiment with Madras in bygone days and to subscribe for copies of the book in order to make the edition as large as possible. It is to be hoped that this appeal will receive a liberal response. The book will be expensive, being priced at a guinea nett. But I feel sure that there must be many Europeans in Madras who are sufficiently interested in the city of their adoption and their home for many long years in India who will spend this sum for so interesting a record.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Fourth Presidency Magitrate yesterday delivered judgment dismissing all the libel cases brought on behalf of the Theosophical Society against the Hon'ble Dr. Nair and others in connection with the Leadbeater controversy, and many of us are fervently hoping that the last has been heard of a case in the course of which a good deal of unsavoury matter was dealt with.

They have discovered in Malabar, or it has only just come to light as far as I am concerned, a new cure for snakebite which savours somewhat of the hair of the dog that bit you cur. It is very simple. All you have to do when a snake bites you is to grasp the snake firmly and bite it back and then you are perfectly safe. I may say at once that I am a sceptic regarding the efficacy of its cure; but an old Brahmin gentleman, to whom I mentioned it, believed in it most implicitly. As a matter of fact he had even a more potent remedy against snake-bite. There was, he said, a priest attached to one of the many snake temples in Malabar who could infallibly cure a man bitten by a snake. All that was necessary was to mention the priest's name when bitten and then to make a bee-line for the priest. It did not matter how far away the victim was, he was safe after pronouncing the priest's name. The treatment after reaching the priest completed the cure. I am sorry to say that the old Brahmin, with courteous evasiveness, omitted to give me the priest's name, so I cannot become a public benefactor by publishing it!

MOTHER-IN-LAW'S HOUSE.

MERRY MADMAN IN THE DOCK.

A young Bengali in rags was put into the dock by the police, who had arrested him in the street at a late hour of the night and confined in the lock-up, says the "Englishman."

The Chief Court Inspector: What is your name?

My name?—I remember this much, that I had a name or I would have been lost among other people. But what that name is I cannot call up.

Where is your home?

My home? He then broke out into song. "Home, home, sweet home."

After a loud laugh, he said: "Yes, a home I had. But now my home is this fair earth of ours."

Where do you sleep?

Sleep? Sleep seldom comes to me. If it ever comes, I don't know when or where. A market place is generally my dormitory.

How came you to be here?

The Police brought me. Who is there such a fool as to come here uninvited?

The Officiating Police Surgeon testifying to the unsoundness of his mind, the man was informed that he was to be sent to a mad house. He laughed outright and said: "All that concerns me is whether I shall have enough to eat."

Being told in the affirmative, the mad man leaped with joy and followed the police into the lock-up, saying "I am going to mother-in-law's house."

"Clerk, the Man of the Forty Faces" by T. W. Hanshew will be the latest addition to Cassell's Series of Shilling (cloth bound) novels. Mr. T. W. Hanshew, the author, although curiously enough an English writer, has achieved his most notable triumphs on the American side as a writer of Detective stories and "Clerk" the famous detective is a certain whose exploits vened in serial form in a well-known weekly have had quite a sensational success.

SPORTING NEWS

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

CREDIT BETTING.

It is said, writes the "Statesman's" racing correspondent, that Dr. McCabe who had charge of Mr. "Boss" Croker's horses during the years that they did so well and who trained that owner's Orby when he won the Derby in 1907, will very probably have the directions of "Mr. Heather's" new English horses, some of which have already been purchased at home. Hardy has been engaged as stable jockey and will probably, so I understand, travel out in charge of the new purchases. No names have yet been mentioned, but as "Mr. Heather" meant to buy a couple of horses good enough to go for the Viceroy's Cup and other first-class races at our meetings, as well as some others, we shall probably hear what they are sooner or later. "Mr. Heather's" Black Buck, who is with Thomas at Bangalore, will probably, so it is said, be sent over hurdles next cold weather and it is the best thing that could be done with him, as he is class enough to win most of our big hurdle races or steeplechases, but he bumps up against things that are just a pound or two too good for him on the flat. He is a fine big horse with plenty of scope and jumping ought to be no trouble to him at all.

Major Winter is likely to have a far stronger stable for the coming Monsoon Races than he had last year. It is said that Thakur Sripal Singh may come down for the Monsoons from Lucknow, but no one else is at present signalled as likely from that part of the world, and Mr. J. J. Hilliard, who was coming down to ride, will not be able to get away. Whether any of Mr. J. D. Scott's will be sent down for the Autumn Meetings remains to be seen, but the trainer-owner will certainly not come with them; for although he has made good progress towards recovery it will not be considered advisable for him to attempt to leave the fine climate of Dehra for muggy Calcutta in the rains.

Among recent performances of Derby colts other than those already recorded, are the victory of Mr. Whitney's Meeting House at the Newmarket First Spring Meeting in the Crawford Plate and Mr. W. Astor's Pilliwinkie's second in the 54th Newmarket Biennial Stakes to Nassau who is owned by the Duke of Portland. Sir E. Vincent's Diadumenos, also engaged in the Derby, ran third in this race. Meeting House since this has run third to Louvois and Craganour in the Two Thousand.

The return of some of the American race horses from France and England is anticipated in consequence of the New York State Supreme Court's decision allowing oral betting, where no money passes. It is anticipated that a system of credit betting will thus be established. A decision was given recently by the Supreme Court of New York, allowing oral betting in cases where no money passes, and it is anticipated that a system of credit betting will now be established. In India we think in an opposite direction and are "agin" anything but cash betting—at least some of us.

FOOTBALL.

S. S. PERSIA, 4; S. S. ORMISTON, 1.

Saturday evening witnessed a rather uninteresting game on the Oval between the crew of the S. S. Persia and the S. S. Ormiston, the former winning by four goals to one. The game was of a one-sided nature, the Persia crew occupying their opponents' territory all the time except for a few isolated rushes made by the Ormiston centre-forward and the left wing. The shooting before goal was widlly erratic and many open chances were missed, and but for it a heavier score might have been recorded for the winners:—

Persia ... 4 goals.
Ormiston ... 1 goal.

FOOTBALL AND POLITICS.

Speaking as the chief guest at the twenty-first anniversary dinner of the Bedminster Conservative Club, Bristol, the Earl of Halsbury said one of the things that struck one as being most remarkable in the political changes that had taken place was the apathy which appeared to have come upon the country. He was happy to believe that in Bristol, at all events, the important issues that were at stake were recognised as important and they had not 21,000 people attending a football match, and nobody caring a farthing what was taking place in the House of Parliament, as happened in many other towns. The latter position showed a degree of deterioration which he thought it was impossible not to notice, and he thought it was one of the duties of every citizen to recognise that they must withstand the spirit that was coming over them, and which led them not to care how they were governed provided they could amuse themselves. He was afraid they must trace the symptom to its source, and was it not because there was a spirit of unreality about all present legislative action?

Whilst doing sentry duty on board the French destroyer Lasquenet at Toulon, a soldier found a stranger rifling the drawers of a table in the captain's cabin. The sentry ordered him out, whereupon the man fired and the sentry fell dead with two wounds in the breast. The mysterious burglar escaped, but suspicion has fallen upon a former petty officer, who has been arrested.

GOLF NOTES.

There is nothing to record on local golf matters this week. The next event we have to look forward to is a competition which is to take place on H. M. the King's birthday, on June 3, when it is proposed to hold a foursome competition. It is so seldom that foursome competitions are played in Bombay, usually only once during the golf week, that the proposal will no doubt meet with the approval of all golfers and there is certain to be a large entry. Later on when the rains break it is also proposed to hold a series of weekly sweepstakes with a view to revising all handicaps. The Bombay course is so entirely different during the rains that it is almost necessary that each player should have two handicaps, one for the rains and one for the dry season and this may probably be the case in future.

Those responsible for the upkeep of the local course are endeavouring to improve the greens as much as possible and with this end in view the fourth green is being dug up and will be raised and relaid. Consequently the course has had to be slightly altered for the time being. That the Committee intend to do all that is possible to make the land at their disposal more like a golf course is evident from the keen interest that one and all of them take in the various schemes that have been suggested.

The Mahableshwar golf course is, I believe, a very sporting one and difficulties have to be overcome which are not met with on many other courses. Be that as it may, one new Governor has shown his interest in the great game by presenting cups for various competitions for both ladies and gentlemen. That there will be keen competition is certain and it may be mentioned that the Hon. Secretary for golf at Mahableshwar has notified the Hon. Secretary for golf, Bombay Gymkhana, that entries may be forwarded to him. There are many, no doubt, who would like to compete but the average golfer in Bombay is a business man who is unable to get away even for a short space of time to enjoy the beauties of Mahableshwar.

The permission given in the revised rules to vary the penalty for ,'out of bounds" in accordance with local opinion appears to have given rise to a considerable amount of unpleasantness at home. In the "News of the World" competition, played at Saunton, North Devon, the powers that be penalised those who drove out of bounds "stroke and distance" and this caused bitter complaints. It certainly appears as if it would be better to have one rule for all clubs and not leave it to the decision of "local opinion."

The committee of a well-known London club (says the "News of the World") have passed a resolution to suspend all lady members in the regrettable event of their greens being tampered with by suffragists. This resolution was decided upon by the presence of a prominent militant in their vicinity. The lady players, terrified at the prospect of being deprived of their game, waited upon the lady in question and used such arguments as to secure from her an undertaking that their greens should not be touched.

Mr. James Robertson of St. Meddan's Club, Troon, accomplished a really remarkable performance when one day playing over the Municipal course No. 2 he holed out the twelfth in one stroke and on the following day while playing over the Municipal Course No. 1, he again holed out the eighth hole in one. This must be a record which is not likely to be beaten for a considerable time. It is the ambition of every golfer to do a hole in one but it will fall to the lot of very few to accomplish such a performance on two consecutive days.

Edward Ray, the open champion, while engaged in a match at Hindhead lately took ten strokes for a hole. The cause was not because he played a series of bad shots, or missed his ball, but simply that he sliced his shot into an almost unplayable shot and took about half a dozen strokes to get clear. If it took Ray, who is admittedly a strong man, so may shots to set out of this spot, it is pretty certain that the average player would never have succeeded at all. It must be an exceedingly novel experience for a champion to take ten strokes to any hole.

Miss Cecil Leitch appears to be in great form this year as during mail week she successfully defended her right to hold the Ladies' Gold Cup presented by the proprietors of "Golf Illustrated", when she played a brilliant game. She was also successful at the Annual ladies' open meeting at Rawlagh when she returned a fine score of 69 which won for her the prize for the best scratch score and at the Barnhurst ladies' open meeting she often won the prize for the best scratch score.

SUSSEX LADIES DEFEAT KENT.

The Sussex ladies fully avenged their defeat by a team of Kent ladies a month ago in a return match on the Royal Ashdown Forest course, Forest Row, Sussex, when the home county won by exactly the same margin as that by which they suffered defeat on the last occasion, by five matches to two, but in this match the winners won the matches in more decisive manner. Mrs. Cautley was taken to the twenty-third hole by Mrs. F. W. Brown, the Sussex leader, before she could secure the match while Kent secured their other point through Miss Man, who defeated Miss Simond by 6 and 4. The Sussex players won the other five matches by very comfortable margins, and only in one case did they have to take the matches so far as the fifteenth green for the decision.

ROWING.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

At an informal meeting between Ernest Barry, the world's and English champion, and Harry Pearce, the Australian ex-champion, at Simpson's, London, it was decided that their match for £500 should be decided over the championship course from Putney to Mortlake on Monday, July 21, at 3-30 p.m.

Pearce, who originally challenged for the world's championship, expressed a wish to scull for the English championship and the "Sportsman" Cup as well, and on Barry consenting to do so the Australian formally challenged and deposited £50. Pearce's name as a challenger for the English championship has been submitted to Lord Desborough, Mr. R. C. Lehmann, and Mr. F. I. Pitman, the trustees of the "Sportsman" Cup.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY B.C.

A meeting of Cambridge boat captains is to be held at the Goldie Boathouse to-day, when S. E. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall), who rowed bow in 1911, stroke in 1912, and No. 2 this year, will be proposed as president in succession to R. le Blanc Smith. G. E. Tower (Eton and Third Trinity), this year's stroke, will be proposed as hon. secretary.

POONA AQUATIC GYMKHANA.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, May 11.

"Rosherville" was again the rendezvous on Saturday evening when the third of the Aquatic Gymkhana of the present dull season took place. As a weekly diversion these pleasant little gatherings on the river bank are growing in popularity, and though this must necessarily be the last of them, owing to the near approach of the monsoon and season, there will be one more fete on the river on Wednesday. Several interesting events figured on the programme, the one which gave rise to the most amusement being the Victoria Cross race on barrels, which was got off in heats, and was won by Mr. Wurtele, the only competitor, who did not come to grief.

The following are details:—

Arab Race.—Crews of man in Canadian canoes to kneel in bows as forward as possible, 50 yards: Mr. Wurtele (1.)

Also competed.—Messrs. Wetherall, Courtis, Bacon and Greenshields and Captain Langrishe.

Pig Sticking.—Crews of one lady and one gentleman in Canadian canoes, the lady to carry the spear.

First Heat.—Mr. Greenshields and Mrs. Venn Ellis.

Also competed.—Miss Fitzgibbon and Mr. Wetherall, Miss MacGeorge and Mr. Wurtele, Mrs. Woodward and Major Lillington and Mrs. Stowell and Mr. Heath.

Final.—Mrs. Murphy and Capt. Langrishe (bye.)

Also competed:—Mrs. Venn Ellis and Mr. Greenshields, Mr. Brooke Smith and Capt. Brooke Smith (bye), and Mrs. Monteith and Mr. Irwin (bye.)

Blind Folded Paddling.—Crews of one lady and one gentleman in Canadian canoes. The gentleman to paddle, the lady to direct him, 50 yds.

Miss MacGeorge and Mr. Wurtele.

Also competed.—Miss Fitzgibbon and Capt. D. H. Powell, Mrs. Sheldon Smith and Mr. Greenshields, Capt. and Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs. Forbes Tullock and Mr. Edwardes, and Mrs. Murphy and Capt. Langrishe.

V. C. Race.—The competitors will be mounted on barrels. Will paddle to where the dummies are floating, pick one up and return to winning post.

First Heat.—Mr. Wurtele.

Also competed.—Messrs. Wetherall, Courtis, A. S. Cain, Mason and Capt. Langrishe.

Second Heat.—Mr. Bacon.

Also competed.—Messrs. Gordon, Reyndos, Gibson, Harvey Kelly, Greenshields and Capt. Venn Ellis.

Final.—Mr. Wurtele (1), Capt. D. H. Powell, (2), and Mr. Wingate. (3).

Also competed.—Messrs. Bacon, Irwin, Mundey and Plowden.

HOW BRITAIN LOST AN AIRSHIP.

Colonel Seely made a statement, in the House of Commons on April 24 regarding the disappearance of the Clement-Bayard airship after its record flight in October, 1910, from Compiegne, near Paris, to Wormwood Scrubbs, London. On that voyage the airship made a speed of 55 miles an hour. Negotiations then began between the War Office and M. Clement on the question of price. After some ten days of bargaining the War Office made an offer of £12,500. The vessel cost nearly £25,000, but M. Clement agreed to sell it for £18,000. The difference of £5,500 was raised by private subscriptions by the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee. The airship was then dismantled by Sappers who knew nothing of its construction. Colonel Seely's statement as to the effect that it was dismanted because it was unserviceable, and he added that the envelope leaked very badly to the extent of 12,000 cubic feet of gas per day, so that it would have cost about £135 a week to keep it inflated. It appeared also that the speed of the airship was not over thirty-three miles per hour, and that it was slow under control compared with our standards. It appears that everything was all right when the airship was housed in the shed, but it was left there untended for 8 weeks and apparently forgotten.

Whether or not workhouse inmates should stand upon the entry of guardians and officials, as a sign of respect, was a subject warmly debated at yesterday's meeting of the Grimsby Board of Guardians.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	..	24,77,000
31st July	..	32,35,000
31st December	..	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

Capital Rs. 50,00,000. Subscribed Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital Rs. 5,00,000.

Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Best Terms to Best Workers.

Absolute Security to Policyholders.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

This is the first and only Insurance Coy. of its kind accepting both Fire & Life business.

INFLUENTIAL & EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED IN UNREPRESENTED PARTS OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

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RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

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HOT WEATHER WEAR.

In making up washing garments we make a point of giving **EASE IN FIT** with **SMARTNESS IN APPERANCE**, particular attention being given to the necessity of having comfortable garments for hot weather wear

LINEN CRASH	Rs.	18-0
FLAX LINEN	..	24-0
FANCY FLAX	..	27-0
CHINA SILK	..	38-0

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294

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-3
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BRANDER.—At 30, Albert Road East, Crosshill, Glasgow, on 11th April, the wife of J. P. Brander, I.C.S., of a daughter.

FRAUSTADT.—On April 12th, at 40 Rotherwick Road, Golders Green, the wife of Lionel Fraustadt, Royal Engineers, of a son.

GWYNNE.—April 25th, at Quilon, the wife of J. A. Gwynne, of a daughter.

JOCELYNE.—On the 26th April, at Purneah, the wife of H. A. Joscelyne, E. B. S. Ry., of a son.

JONES—On the 29th April, at Ootacamund, the wife of Arthur R. Jones, Kolar Gold Fields, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LANGLEY—BIGGART—On the 21st April, at Calcutta, at the Wellesley Square, United Free Church, by the Rev. James Watt, D.D., Principal, Scottish Churches College, George H. Langley, Indian Educational Service, to Eva M. Biggart, of Armagh, Ireland.

ELLIS—MORGAN—April 23rd, at St. Mark's Church, Mercara, Robert Hawkes Ellis, I.C.S., to Violet Muriel, elder daughter of James T. Morgan, of Mercara.

DEATHS.

TWEEDALE—8th May, 1913, at Ahmedabad suddenly of sunstroke, Joseph Tweedale of Rochdale, aged 67. Body arrived Bombay for interment at Sewree at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 10th.

WAGLE.—Mr. Krishnaji Balwant Wagle, M.A., Accountant-General, U.P., at Pedder Road, Bombay, on Friday, 9th May, aged 51 years.

AUSTIN—On the 5th May, Mary Catherine, dear loving wife of William Frank, Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Raichur, and dear loving mother of eleven children, she has left behind to mourn her. Age 39 years, 10 months and 17 days. "Oh, we miss her, but how sadly. Our bleeding hearts alone can tell. We have lost her, Heaven has found her God alone will comfort us."

MISTRY—Shapurjee Sorabjee Mistry, at his residence Cowasji Patel-Street, Fort, Bombay.

HARPER—On the 25th April, at Saidpur, Bengal, Louisa Sarah, the dearly beloved wife of Jas. Harper, E. B. S. Ry.

KING—On the 25th April, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Richard Arthur King, aged 37.

GRICE—On the 6th May, at Teignmouth, Richard (Dickie), eldest son of the Hon. W. T. Grice of pneumonia, aged 10 years.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 12th, 1913.

MR. GEORGE'S BUDGET AND ITS CRITICS.

Mr. Lloyd George's latest budget is variously described in the mail papers as speculative, chastened, skilful and optimistic. The "Times" says that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was "singing small", and hints that this might probably be due to the depressing effect of a deficit of six and a half millions. On the other hand, the "Saturday Review" in elegant and misapplied phraseology says the Budget was simply "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay," and recalls the story of the music-hall actress who scored an immense success by the song with that refrain. "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" meant nothing in particular, says the "Saturday Review," but it conveyed a general sense of the fact that we were all jolly fine fellows, and that Great Britain was the greatest country in the world, though as a matter of fact it did nothing of the kind. The "Saturday Review" goes on to say that, stripped of the phrases which Treasury officials keep set up in type, Mr. Lloyd George's budget is "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay". The bitterest partisan criticism can suggest no substantial reason why we should distrust the Chancellor's optimism, for it is admitted that, barring accidents, Mr. Lloyd George will almost certainly realise his figures. The figures are remarkable enough. The Chancellor had to provide in 1913-14 for an expenditure of £195,640,000, or £6,838,000 more than the actual revenue of 1912-13. The main interest of the Budget lay in the Chancellor's manner of squaring the account, without any addition to existing taxation. Of course, it would have delighted the Opposition if the Chancellor had had to encroach on the Sinking Fund, for that would afford plenty of room for denunciatory criticism. As it is, the Opposition can say no worse thing of the Budget than that the Chancellor trusts too much to luck. That is probably so. But the time for the telling of the story of the year will be April, 1914; and meanwhile the Opposition can only find consolation in their despair by having recourse to the familiar method of abusing the plaintiff's attorney or talking of Marconis.

The sober fact of the whole matter is that the Liberals have thoroughly vindicated Free Trade finance. When Tariff Reformers began their campaign, the cry was that the country could be rescued from impending bankruptcy only by broadening the basis of taxation and getting rid of the Free Trade dogma. The Liberals said that it was perfectly possible without peddling imports upon foreign manufactured goods, to find all the money wanted for the service of the nation. And what a tale of successful finance do these five years unfold! The expenditure of the Army and Navy has increased during the period by fifteen millions sterling. In seven years, the National Debt has been reduced by 102 millions sterling, and the Government still continues to contribute twelve millions sterling every year. A striking fact it is, too, that the Liberals have never resorted to the practice in which the Tories are firm believers—borrowing for naval and military works. Add to these achievements the remarkable way in which, while providing twenty millions sterling for social reforms, the Government has actually reduced taxes on food by nearly five millions sterling, and we have a record in finance of which any Government might well be proud. What is the secret of the clean balance sheet the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to produce? The success of the new taxes of the Budget of 1909. The Opposition confidently predicted that the new taxes of that sensational budget would prove a barren failure. Well, the actual facts are that in 1911 they yielded £24,500,000; in the next year, the yield was £1,155,000 more; and Mr. Lloyd George anticipates that in 1913-14, they will expand by another million or more, and that when the land valuation is complete, their level will rise still further. Mr. Austen Chamberlain made the ironic comment in the course of the debate that Mr. Lloyd George would make a most excellent writer of company prospectuses; but it is no bogus company, buttressed by fraudulent finance, the prospects of which the Chancellor is called upon to write, but a booming company, whose finances are flourishing.

Then Mr. Austen Chamberlain brought up the usual bogey of extravagance. There is no more fallacious method of exhibiting the growth in expenditure than by a mere comparison of figures. Fifty years ago, one of Mr. Gladstone's famous budgets provided for an expenditure of seventy millions sterling. This year's budget has touched the "alarming" limit of 195½, and in fact, the 200 million budget is well in sight. It is absurd to say this growth necessarily implies extravagance. There is profitable expenditure and unprofitable expenditure. Mr. Gladstone's 1861 budget of seventy millions sterling provided for an expenditure on armaments of 28 millions sterling: the present budget makes provision for 74½. Grant that it is unprofitable expenditure; but the question is whether it is avoidable expenditure. Mr. Lloyd George made the perfectly true observation that he saw no prospect of the menacing growth of expenditure on armaments coming to an end unless there was some fundamental change in the attitude and policy of the nations of the earth. Sir W. Byles interrupted with the pointless ejaculation: "Or of the Government!" Mr. Lloyd George retorted that the expenditure on armaments differed from expenditure of every kind in two respects: (1) that it is entirely non-productive, and (2) that the increase or diminution in armaments is not dependent upon the will of any individual Government, but upon the concerted or competitive will of all the great nations. One may say this expenditure is extravagant, it is certainly sterile, but there is no getting over the fact that it is not avoidable. On the other side of the account, there are items of profitable expenditure which, having regard to the purpose thereof and means available therefor, cannot reasonably be designated extravagant. The Post Office, which cost three millions sterling in 1861, now costs twenty-four millions sterling, although the profit from the operations of the Post Office has increased twelve-fold as against an eight-fold increase in expenditure. Education cost a million and a quarter in 1861; it now costs £19,200,000, exclusive of the £16,000,000 which comes out of the rates, and in 1861 not a penny came out of the rates. In other words, the nation which spent 8d. per head upon the education of its children in 1861 now spends 8s. 5d. per head. A third item which figures in the "extravagant" budget of to-day as compared with that of 1861 is eleven millions sterling voted in aid of local taxation. Last, not least, the votes for old age pensions, labour exchanges, health and unemployment insurance amounts to twenty millions sterling. These four items amount to seventy millions sterling. Who would venture to call this "extravagance", instead of as it is, "real economy, and economy of time, strength, nerve and brain?" If then, we deduct this seventy out of the 195 millions sterling budget, we are left with £125,000,000. As compared with Mr. Gladstone's budget of 1861, the increase in expendtiure is fifty-five millions sterling, of which forty-six represent the increase in expenditure on armaments alone. There is thus a relatively small amount of increase of expenditure—nine millions sterling as compared with the conditions of 1861, which is accounted for by increase in population and in the activities of the nation, and increase in the cost of collection. Mr. Lloyd George concluded his luminous survey of the growth in expenditure during the last fifty years by calling attention to the fact that, whereas the dead-weight debt of the nation was 821 millions sterling in 1861, it is now 66 millions sterling. The then rate of reduction was a million and a quarter per annum: it is now twelve millions sterling. The income of the nation which passed under the review of the Income-tax Commissioners of 1861 was 312 millions sterling; it is now 1,107 millions sterling. A penny on the income-tax then would have yielded £875,000: it would now yield three millions sterling. The criticism which professes to regard with suspicion every increase in expenditure and the means of the nation to provide for the same is really worth nothing. Regarded as an index of the social or the public policy of the State, increase of expenditure, *per se*, is not an evil. There may be great national waste in a measure of economy conceived in a narrow way, while there may be real economy in a policy of extravagance which increases the efficiency of the nation.

Mr. Lloyd George jauntily assumes that in a few years' time, old age pensions and insurance would between them be costing fifty millions sterling; and there is a great project of educational reform in the making. The form of taxation suited to national conditions is a matter apart. Direct taxes are now 58 per cent. while roughly 41 per cent. of the revenue is raised from indirect taxation. A million income tax payers—one-thirtieth of the adult population—paid this 58 per cent of the direct taxation. The figures as to the death duties are very striking. In the course of last year there were duties paid upon property which aggregated 276 millions sterling. The death-roll of adults shows 425,000 deaths. Of these 355,000 left no property. Of the property upon which death duties were paid, 92 millions sterling belonged to 292 persons alone! Or to give the figures in another way, 188 millions sterling belonged to 1,300 persons, and 184 millions sterling to 4,000 persons! The fraction of the adult tax-paying population represented by these persons paying death duties is infinitesimal: but it is absurd to suppose that they should not, on that account, pay the taxation which falls with relative lightness on them. There is no magic in percentages of direct and indirect taxation. It is a question of ability to pay taxes. A peddling form of indirect taxation might fall on millions with crushing effect, while a handful of moneyed "super" men might contribute more to the exchequer than all other taxpayers.

DEFENCE OF BRITAIN.

FIRST SEA LORD'S VIEWS.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, declared in a speech at the annual meeting of the Union Jack Club in mail week that Great Britain for her defences must not rely on the fleet alone and that we must have "a sufficiently trained professional army in this island at all times. When the great problems which are occupying public attention are being discussed by the two services" he said, "I trust that one great truth will always be remembered that no one service can dispense with the other. One hears a good deal of loose talk on the matter. It sometimes takes the shape of friendly chaff, but all the same it exists. There are people who go about saying if war comes the fleet alone is quite enough to keep anybody from coming near the shores of this island Kingdom. There can be no more mischievous or foolish statement. The fleet alone could not do it and the presence of a sufficiently trained professional army in this island at all times is quite as necessary as the other arm of the service. If the two services have to fight together and work together they must know each other, and that is where the advantage of meeting in a place like the Union Jack Club comes in."

A GRAVE CHALLENGE.

The "Burma Critic" throws out a grave challenge to Sir Harvey Adamson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. It asks him to prove that he over, as stated by him again and again, held a proper and thorough enquiry into the McCormick case. The occasions on which Sir Harvey stated that he had held such an enquiry are detailed by our contemporary as follows:—

In his order dated the 27th October, 1911, Sir Harvey wrote that he "has satisfied himself" that there is no truth in the allegations made in the petition and declines to take further action in the matter."

In the Government's letter addressed to Mr. F. O. L. Stokes of "The Rangoon Times" and dated 31st October 1911, Sir Harvey wrote that he "had caused enquiry to be made and had found that the allegations made against certain officers in the Mergui District were without foundation."

In the Government's letter addressed to Mr. Arnold and dated 25th March 1912 Sir Harvey wrote that he "examined the District Magistrate's proceedings and had no reason to suppose that the order of discharge was not justified.

The "Burma Critic" on this asks:

How had Sir Harvey satisfied himself?

What sort of enquiry had he caused to be made?

Who made the enquiry and who were the witnesses at that enquiry?

The Chief Judge, it will be remembered, refused to admit any evidence as to the conduct of Sir Harvey Adamson, but at the same time, actually made it one of the strongest points in a summing-up antagonistic to Mr. Arnold, that he had published his allegations in spite of the repeated declarations of the Lieutenant-Governor, "the most competent man in the Province," that he had examined the proceedings and come to the conclusion that no injustice had been done.

The Lieutenant-Governor is handing over his charge this month to Sir George Shaw and leaving for England. Never, has the head of a province left his charge under such circumstances as Sir Harvey Adamson is doing. He is virtually charged by a public newspaper with deliberate falsehood. The so-called enquiry which the Burma Government made was apparently an enquiry from Mr. Andrew *alone*. Finnie, the policeman, says he was not asked about the matter. So does Mr. Buchanan the sub-divisional officer. The Civil Surgeon was not examined. The girl and her mother had come to Rangoon and they were not questioned. They, the principal persons concerned in the case, which Sir Harvey Adamson found was without foundation, were absolutely ignorant, and the alleged enquiry seems to have rested solely on the statement made by Mr. Andrew, the Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, who was the man on his defence. It rests with the Secretary of State to see that the matter is not allowed to rest here.

THE CRY OF THE ANIMALS.

The Indian Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a deputation from which waited on Mr. Montagu on Friday, is apparently a newly constituted body. In the last few years energetic efforts have been made in this country, chiefly at the instance of the Hon. Mrs. Charlton, to stir the Imperial and Provincial Governments, as well as the public, to a sense of their responsibility in regard to the treatment of animals. There is a crying need for the strengthening of the law in this country in this respect. Many of the cruelties which are practised daily in the streets of our big cities, under the eyes of an indifferent public, European and Indian, could be easily stopped by the adoption of a few humane bye-laws by local governing bodies, let alone the amendment of the cruelty acts. In most instances the actual perpetrator of the cruelty to a bullock or a horse is merely the instrument of a callous and indifferent employer, and the punishments that are inflicted on him are useless from a deterrent point of view.

Mrs. Charlton did not meet with much success in her efforts to interest those in authority in the many scandals that exist, and she found an actually obstructive element in the person of the late Sir Herbert Risley, who sarcastically asked her why she didn't interest herself in the women and children of India, rather than the animals! She has evidently succeeded in interesting the governing body of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in England, and through them the Under-Secretary of State. That is one way of making the authorities in India move, and perhaps the best way!

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

The "Statist" makes an interesting comment on the encouragement of private enterprise in railway construction in this country. Our financial contemporary while commending the cautious policy of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in the matter of the financing of railways, puts in a forcible plea for a change of policy in the direction of inducing private enterprise to supplement the work of the Government.

That private enterprise is opening up the United States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina and Brazil, South Africa, Australia, and New zealand, is patent to everybody who has eyes to see. And it will be a very difficult task to convince the great forward countries that an Empire containing 315 millions of people cannot afford room for private enterprises to open up districts which are still in want of railway communication. Furthermore, we would point out that India has immense hoards which she has been piling up from time out of mind, and that the greatest service perhaps any statesman can render to India is to wean her people from the hoarding habit and to induce them to bring out some part at least of the hoards for developing her wealth. Can Sir Guy produce convincing evidence that the Indian Government has done its duty in this respect, that it has adopted measures really calculated to induce the people to subscribe for great railway and irrigation works?

In spite of India's recuperative powers, and in spite, too, of the splendid security she offers, it has not always been possible to raise sufficient funds in London for railway construction. India is a sort of financial back number in the London market. It is possible, of course, to increase the attractiveness of an Indian loan, at some sacrifice of Indian interest; but a better and wiser course is to tap the resources of Indian capital, and the Finance Minister who can do that will confer a real benefit on the land.

DAY BY DAY.

H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, accompanied by a suite of fifty, has arrived in Bombay and is staying in H. H. the Gaekwar's bungalow on the Nepean Sea Road.

Princess Sophia Duleep Singh is an ardent suffragette, but not a "militant." She has just become one of the vice-presidents of the Woman's Tax Resistance League, which is carrying on a vigorous campaign of "No vote, no taxes" throughout England, in consequence of which a large number of sales under distraint are almost daily taking place.

These feminine Hampdens are neither "mute" nor "inglorious": on the contrary, most of them are extremely vociferous, while a considerable number are indisputably distinguished in literature or art or society. Among the resisters in mail week was the Duchess of Bedford on whom, we learn, distraint was levied for refusing to pay taxes in respect of the Prince's Skating Rink, and the "broker's man" was successful in capturing one of the Duchess' silver cups! Miss Beatrice Harraden, the well-known authoress, also had to present to a callous and unchivalrous State "a piece of jewellery."

The Indian prototype of the famous Koepenick has appeared in the form of a Madhav Brahmin of Southern India. This gentleman appeared the other day at holy Tirupati in all the trappings of a C.I.D. officer, and commandered the services of a couple of policemen from the local Inspector. He then called on another officer and took from him a missive to the Assistant Treasurer of Upper Tirupati. Armed with this credential and escorted by the parawallas, he went up the Sacred Hill and arrested two persons there, who, it is said, had given evidence in favour of Chidambram Pillay in the famous Tinnevelly Sedition Case. His next step was to visit the shrine of the Mahant and there threaten to arrest some of the adherents of that much-respected dignitary, on the ground that they were concerned in the Delhi outrage. The soi-distant detective carried his joke to the extent of wiring to the Inspector-General of Police for special constables, and his effrontery led to his undoing. Apparently, he thought that before the contingent came he could extort some money and decamp but he was hoist with his own petard. The fraud was discovered, the bogus C. I. D. officer was arrested and his victims were set at liberty.

India which has, it must be confessed, lost sight of Mr. Rudyard Kipling for a somewhat protracted period, will be interested to learn that Mr. Kipling's first play, "The Harbour Watch," was produced at the Royalty Theatre in London on April 23. According to the dramatic critics, the play, which is a nautical one as its name implies, was a great success. We are told that the triumph was a dual one for both author and the leading actor, Mr. G. F. Tully, who took the part of Edward Glas... drunken marine, the "hero" ... play.

Mr. F. Ashworth write... chester Guardian": ... Trade Returns of ex... quarter of 1913 re... which we are indebt... expansion of trade w... a notable feature in La... the last six months. ... figures of exports of cott... in the first quarter of 1... with the same period in ... vious years, are significant.

	Total exports. Mill. yds.	To India.		To the ...	
1911	1,733.4	636.7	36.7 p.c.	1,096.7	63...
1912	1,671.6	652.6	39.0 p.c.	1,019.0	61.0 p...
1913	1,779.1	781.8	43.9 p.c.	997.3	56.1 p.c.

The non-expansion of our trade (in the aggregate) with markets other than India suggests that the important increase of producing machinery now in progress in Lancashire is "fiddling on one string"—which may break, knowing the vicissitudes of India's climate, and a serious setback must then take place. Even if the countries which show the largest falling-off—China, Roumania, and South America—recovered to normal figures, they would by no means compensate for a loss of 150,000,000 yards to India, which might easily follow one or two bad monsoons.

A fight between a bull-dog and two swans in a deep pond was witnessed at Goudhurst, Kent. While swimming in the pond, the dog was attacked by the male and female birds and rescued with difficulty. The male swan was injured in the wing and neck and died shortly afterwards.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IMMIGRATION BILL DEBATE.

GENERAL TREND HOSTILE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CAPE TOWN, May 9.

The Assembly to-day again discussed the Immigration Bill.

The general trend of the debate was hostile.

Mr. Fischer moved to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, with a view to the introduction of alterations on the lines of the stringent Free State law.

The House again adjourned.

JUBILEE STAKES.

WON BY ABSOLUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

The following is the result of the Jubilee Stakes:—

ABSOLUTE	... 1
TALANA HILL	... 2
CIGAR	... 3

Sixteen ran. The race was won by a length, with three-quarters of a length between second and third.

The betting at the start was: 33 to 1 against Absolute, 100 to 8 against Talana Hill, and 20 to 1 against Cigar.

Sun Yat, Monotone and Signorinella were omitted from the list of probables, while Talana Hill, ridden by Beasley, Jingling Geordie, ridden by Wheatley, and Etheric, ridden by Clark were added.

Cigar was ridden by Martin, Major Symons by Herbert, Absolute by Buckley and Agapanthus by Prout.

LATER.

Bachelor's Hope was favourite in the Jubilee Stakes at 4 to 1 against. Berrilldon broke her blood vessel early in the race.

LONDON, May 10.

In sunny weather, the King to-day toured the camps at Aldershot, inspected the barracks and watched the manœuvres on the parade ground.

Afterwards going to Sandhurst, His Majesty presented new colours to the cadets.

POLICE CORRUPTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK INSPECTORS SENT TO GAOL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 9.

In pursuance of the vigorous campaign against police corruption in New York, instituted by the State Attorney-General, four leading inspectors have been convicted of defeating the ends of justice by preventing a witness in a corruption case from giving evidence before the Grand Jury.

All received the maximum sentence, namely one year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars.

RABINDRA TAGORE.

READS BENGALI LYRIC IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

...ath Tagore to-day ...ished lyric poem ... audience.

...agu, proposing a ...d that Mr. Tagore, ...beauty, love, religion ... was doing a great, al... service to the Indian

...S IN SCOTLAND.

...MOUS LOSSES CAUSED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 10.

Much damage has been done everywhere by persisting rains, especially in Scotland.

Enormous losses have been caused by the destruction of crops and live-stock.

Lieutenant Addison was swept off a destroyer in Pentland Firth and drowned.

100 YEARS' PEACE COMMITTEE.

PLANS FOR MONUMENTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, May 10.

The Executive Committee of the Committee which is visiting America, in connection with the project to celebrate the hundred years' peace between the United States and Britain, has approved the tentative plans for the erection of permanent monuments in London, Washington and on the Canadian-American border.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE TO BE TAKEN IN CAMERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

At a preliminary meeting of the Indian Currency and Finance Commission, it was decided not to take evidence in public, following the precedents of the Herschell and Fowler Committees.

RHODES ECELESIASTIC EXPELLED.

TENSION BETWEEN ITALIANS AND GREEKS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ATHENS, May 9.

Thymanakis, the nephew of the Oecumenic Patriarch, and the Arch-Priest of Kyriakidis, have arrived here, having been expelled from Rhodes.

They allege that the Italian authorities are most exacting and that hatred exists between the Italians and the islanders.

CRICKET.

CAMBRIDGE BEATS MIDDLESEX BY NINE WICKETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 9.

Cambridge University defeated Middlesex by nine wickets on the 'Varsity ground.

LONDON, May 10.

The match between Surrey and the Northants at the Oval was drawn, Surrey scoring points.

PERSIAN UNREST.

SALAR-ED-DAULEH AGAIN ACTIVE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, May 9.

The Government is preparing to send an expedition against Salar-ed-Dauleh, who is again active.

MR. WHITELAW REID'S WILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The will of the late Mr. Whitelaw Reid, formerly United States Ambassador to Great Britain, has been proved at £4,000,000.

The testator desired his estate to be shared equally between his son and daughter.

CHINESE LOAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" wires under date May 10:—

"Although the loan for China will not nominally be floated until three months after the conclusion of the quintuple, China has already received a million sterling on account of a three and a half million loan from the Austrian Development Company on the security of a gun contract. The company includes the Krupp and Skoda Works which are aiming at securing a monopoly of the Chinese and steel market."

TURKISH SUZERAINTY IN ALBANIA.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables the following:—

The Balkan Governments are strongly antagonistic to the proposal to make Albania an autonomous State under the suzerainty. Turkey. They denounce it as a manifest injustice in view of the efforts and sacrifices of the Allies. As an alternative they are willing to support the establishment of an independent regime in Albania if the railways are internationalised.

U. S. TARIFF BILL.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The Republicans intend to fight the Tariff Bill at every stage.

Sub-committees are planning changes in several schedules, but those concerning wool, sugar and income-tax, for which there has been a hard fight in the House of Representatives, will not be touched.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

REFFERENCE TO FULL BENCH.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, May 10.

The reference in the Bank of Burma case has been fixed for 20th May before a full bench of the Chief Court consisting the Acting Chief Justice Mr. Hartnoll and Justices Ormond and Twomey.

S. P. C. A.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO MR. MOMTAGU.

FLAYING GOATS ALIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

A deputation from the Indian Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently waited on Mr. Montagu and urged more rigorous enforcement of the Indian Cruelty to Animals Act and an amendment of some provisions thereof.

The deputation specially mentioned the custom of flaying goats alive in Bengal in order to obtain longer skins which command higher prices. The deputation also called attention to progressive measures in various Native States to prevent cruelty.

Mr. Montagu made a most sympathetic reply and promised to communicate what he had heard from the deputation to India.

TURKO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

KOWEIT-BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables a forecast of the Turko-British agreement re the Koweit-Baghdad Railway. He said it will be found that Turkish sovereignty over Koweit is admitted with a formula recognising Britain's special rights. It is not anticipated that Koweit will be chosen as the terminal port of Baghdad Railway. A section of the line from Baghdad to the Gulf has been entrusted to an Ottoman company for construction. Working will not be internationalised.

TURKO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

DISPUTES SETTLED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

It is understood that the dispute over the Turko-Persian frontier in the vicinity of Mohammerah has been settled to advantage of Persia. The dispute in Urmiah is now being settled by a conference at Constantinople.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

TWO EUROPEANS INJURED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 10.

A serious accident took place this morning in which two Europeans were injured. While a motor car was proceeding along Camac Street it collided with a motor cycle ridden by M. S. Manook and another bicycle ridden by E. Vaughan. The latter was thrown into the road with great violence and received serious injuries on the head. Mr. Manook was fortunately slightly hurt. They were removed to the Presidency General Hospital where Mr. Vaughan is lying in a precarious condition. Mr. Manook was also detained.

CALCUTTA POLICE.

AWARD OF KING'S MEDALS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 10.

This morning, Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, awarded King's medals to station officers Frederick and Little of the Calcutta Fire Brigade for bravery in saving several lives at a fire which broke out in China Bazar Street, and to Constable Suraj Goala for saving life at great personal risk while on beat duty.

FRONTIER INTER-TRIBAL FIGHTING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

With regard to the reports of severe inter-tribal fighting in Bajour, news from Peshawar says nothing is known there of any serious happenings in Nawagai. Safdar Khan, the chief of that place, is usually quite equal to holding his own.

OCTROI REFUND CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, May 10.

The Karachi octroi refund case in which Chanchaldas, the munim of Rao Bahadur Seth Vashindas Nihalchand, and Kiratmal, a broker, are charged, came up to-day before Mr. Richardson, City Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Karachi, when Mr. Brotherson, City Police Inspector and Mr. Demetriadis of Messrs. Ralli Brothers were examined for the prosecution.

ENGLISH MAILS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, May 11.

The P. & O. steamer Mantua left for Bombay at 5-0 p.m. to-day, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant.

CAMPAIGN OF CRIME

INCENDARISM AND BOMBS.

MANSION BURNT DOWN

"SUFFRAGETE" PRINTER ARRESTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 9.

The suffragettes have destroyed by fire a large untenanted mansion at Oaklea, near Barrow. An exploded canister was found in the building.

LONDON, May 10.

Suffragette bombs have been found in the waiting room at Lime Street station, Liverpool, and in the post office at Reading. A number of dummy bombs without fuses have also been found. They were evidently intended to frighten, not to explode.

The bomb found at Liverpool contained gunpowder, bolts and nuts, but the fuse had gone out.

That at Reading, however, was discovered by the ticking of the clockwork. It was in complete order and addressed to an official. The idea was evidently for it to explode in an empty office of the municipal buildings when the officials were away.

The suffragettes have burned down the mansion Farington Hall, near Dundee.

Damage to the extent of ten thousand sterling was done.

A bomb exploded in the University football pavilion at Cambridge to-day.

The manager of the National Labour Press, Manchester, has been arrested for printing the organ, "The Suffragettes." He has been released on bail.

The total damage done by the Suffragettes during the week is estimated at £44,000.

LONDON, May 11.

A tin canister containing 42 gunpowder cartridges, wrapped in cotton soaked with oil, was found in a lavatory at the Empire Palace Theatre in Dublin last night. A girl, formerly employed at theatre, has been arrested. It is not known whether she is connected with the suffragettes.

A large, unoccupied house at Beckenham was partially burned last night. The firemen were scared at finding what they presumed to be a bomb in the dining room. It proved to be a harmless cylinder.

CALIFORNIA AND JAPAN.

PROMPT REPLY EXPECTED TO JAPANESE NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

On receiving the Japanese Note from Viscount Chinda to-day, Mr. Bryan immediately submitted it to the President and Cabinet. A prompt answer is, therefore, probable.

CENSUS OF JAP POPULATION.

SACRAMENTO, May 10.

A new Bill, providing for a census of the Japanese population in California and the collection of statistics regarding the class and acreage of lands held by them, has been introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

President Wilson is preparing a telegram to the Governor of California detailing his own and Japan's objections to the Landownership Bill, in the hope of inducing him to exercise his power of veto.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE.

MEMBER EXPELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEMPHIS, May 11.

The Cotton Exchange has suspended William Phillips, a member of the firm of Martin, Phillips and Company, and has also expelled Mr. Fly, a member of another cotton firm whose president recently disappeared.

SOCIALISTS IN CONGRESS.

"BEHAVING LIKE BLACKGUARDS."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 11.

At the second annual conference of the Socialist Party at Blackpool, Mr. Dan Irving, who presided, said it was the most disappointing and most dispiriting congress he had ever known.

After a noisy debate on the rules of procedure, the Chairman told the delegates that they were behaving like blackguards.

A delegate replied asking that they should be treated as comrades, not as dogs.

EVACUATION OF SKUTARI.

REPORTED PROTOCOL.

REMOVAL OF WAR MATERIAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CETINJE, May 10.

The Government has notified its representative at San Giovanni di Medua to demand of Vice-Admiral Burney, commanding the international naval detachments, information regarding the date of handing over of Skutari and the way it shall be carried out.

According to a Vienna telegram Vice-Admiral Burney and the Civil Governor of Skutari have already signed a protocol thereon.

The removal of war material will take several days.

The plain in which Skutari is built extends southward to Alessio and northward to the Albanian frontier. It is enclosed by lofty mountains on every side except where it adjoins Lake Skutari. The general appearance of the town is Oriental, but the finest of the buildings are Italian, namely, the old Venetian citadel on a high crag and the Roman Catholic cathedral, the seat of an Archbishop. Skutari, or Skodra, as it was formerly called, is very ancient and was chosen as his capital by the Illyrian King Gentius, who was besieged there in 168 B.C., and carried as a prisoner to Rome. In the seventh century Skodra was taken by the Servians; afterwards it fell into the hands of the Italians; and finally, in 1479, the Turks obtained it by treaty.

BULGARIA AND RUMANIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.

The protocol of the Conference of March 12th embodying the Bulgaro-Rumanian Agreement, has been signed.

GREEKS AND BULGARIANS.

SALONIKA, May 11.

Numerous complaints are being made by the Greeks about the conduct of the Bulgarians in Macedonia.

The Bulgarians are accused of expelling the Orthodox priests from villages, the searching and looting of houses by the troops and the maltreatment and imprisonment of the inhabitants.

It is alleged that after the signing of the agreement terminating the conflicts between the Greek and the Bulgarian troops in the district of Montpangeon, the Bulgarians suddenly attacked the Greek troops at Leftera. Details are lacking.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA

BELGRADE, May 11.

It is semi-officially stated that an understanding has been reached between Servia and Bulgaria, whereby the latter agrees to revise the convention dividing the conquered territories.

GREAT FIRE AT SKUTARI.

TURKISH SHOPS BURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, May 9.

Private telegrams received here state that a great fire has broken out at Skutari, which, owing to a gale and lack of water, is assuming huge proportions.

CETINJE, May 10.

The Montenegrin troops have got the fire at Skutari under control. Twenty shops in the Turkish bazaar were burned.

CHINA AND "FIVE POWERS" BANKERS.

LOAN FINALLY ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, May 10.

Representatives of the "Five Powers" bankers visited the Finance Minister to-day and notified him of the final acceptance of the loan agreement.

The first advance of money will be made to-day.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 11.

Rain occurred in Lower Burma and thunderstorms have given scattered falls in Bengal, Northwest India, South Peninsula but no large amount is reported. Conditions are typical of hot weather with no large departures from normal.

Forecast:—Some rain in Burma, Northwest India, and the United Provinces.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

END OF KING ALFONSO'S VISIT.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 10.

King Alfonso has left Paris for Home.

His Majesty's visit has been most successful.

The French Press is now discussing the possibility of the entry of Spain into the Triple Entente.

The most extraordinary precautions taken to safeguard the King against attack from anarchists are commented on by the Press.

Several persons who were arrested on the King's arrival have been sentenced to terms of imprisonments, varying from two to six months, for uttering seditious cries and assaulting the police.

LONDON, May 11.

The Spanish Premier, in an interview in Paris, said that King Alfonso was completely satisfied with his welcome there, and was certain that an increasingly close Franco-Spanish entente would be established.

SELLING OF USED RAILWAY TICKETS.

CALCUTTA TICKET-COLLECTOR CHARGED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

At the instance of the Howrah railway authorities the local railway police arrested one Meyers, a ticket collector attached to the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Howrah station, on a charge of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 468.

It is alleged that the accused had realised the above sum by selling used railway tickets by false representations. On searching the accused's person at the time of his arrest, the police, it is said, discovered more used tickets.

He was placed on Friday before the subdivisional officer of Howrah, who remanded the case pending further enquiry.

BENARES HINDU COLLEGE.

HINDU UNIVERSITY'S GRANT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BENARES, May 10.

The Committee of the Central Hindu College, Benares, have appointed Mr. P. B. Adhikari, professor, to be officiating principal until further arrangements are made. They have also secured the honorary services of a number of retired professors to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations. It is expected that the services of Miss Lillian Edgar will be secured as Principal of the Girls' School and other vacancies are also being filled. The Hindu University Society have arranged to give to the college up to Rs. 1,500 monthly from the interest on subscriptions received and steps are being taken to make the transfer as soon as possible.

FOREIGN PRESS TELEGRAMS.

WIDER FACILITIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 10.

The following press communique has been issued:—In October last a scheme of deferred foreign press telegrams at reduced rates was introduced between India and Burma on the one side and certain places in Europe on the other on condition that such telegrams would be transmitted after all other traffic, including deferred foreign plain language half rate telegrams. The Government of India have now decided that foreign press telegrams at the reduced rate will in future be transmitted in turn with other foreign press telegrams.

TROPHIES FROM NAGA CO UNTRY

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The military police have returned to Dacca from the Naga expedition. Captain Cally, Commandant of the force, has brought some very interesting trophies. Among them is a fine basket helmet adorned with a magnificent boar's tusk which is worn apparently by those who have captured a head in active fighting.

Another interesting trophy was a kind of philabeg adorned with two monkeys' skulls, apparently being worn for much the same reason as warriors wear their mess medals.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, May 10.

The capital for which the Directors of Upper Sind Light Railways appealed to the public has been subscribed more than eight times over. The Directors will proceed to allotment on Monday next.

THE KING AT ALDERSHOT.

AEROPLANE EVOLUTIONS.

NEW COLOURS TO SANDHURST CADETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Their Majesties are spending Whitsuntide at Aldershot.

Yesterday they witnessed an exhibition of jumping by the Dragoons, riding without reins or saddles.

Seventeen aeroplanes carried out evolutions simultaneously above Their Majesties, including one monoplane.

This is the first appearance of this type of aeroplane since monoplanes were banned by the Army authorities on account of the many accidents to their pilots.

Two airships gave exhibitions of bomb-dropping. One caused alarm by setting the furze on fire.

BOMBAY'S NEW MUSEUM.

SLIGHT MODIFICATION OF THE CRESCENT SITE.

The following Bill, which is before the Bombay Legislative Council, together with the Statement of Object and Reasons, has been separately published as a supplement to the local "Government Gazette" bearing date the 10th instant:—

BILL NO. II OF 1913.

An Act to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909, in the manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be called the Prince of Wales Museum (Amending) Act, 191.

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE.

2. From the area comprised in the schedule to the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the following area shall be excluded, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 359-52 square yards, be the same a little more or less, of which 275.57 square yards are contained between the outer side of the curve at the North-East angle of the boundary of the site of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India and lines tangential to the extremities of the said curve, and the remaining area amounting to 83.95 square yards is contained in an irregular figure projecting outwards from the tangential line of the said curve which runs more or less parallel to Apollo Street, the whole of the said piece or parcel of land with the boundaries thereof being delineated for greater clearness on a plan signed by the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, and a majority of the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India and deposited with the Secretary to Government in the General Department.

PROPERTY EXCLUDED FROM SCHEDULE TO REVEST IN HIS MAJESTY.

3. All the estate, right, title and interest of the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India in and to the area excluded from the schedule to the said Act by the last preceding section shall vest in His Majesty.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A small portion of the crescent site allotted by Government for the Prince of Wales Museum is not required for that purpose, but can be used to great advantage by the Corporation in rounding off a dangerous corner. The Bill re-vests the land in Government, and after it becomes Law, the land will be made over to the Corporation on condition of its being included in the road.

(Sined) C. H. A. HILL.

23rd December, 1913.

MARATHI THEOSOPHCAL FEDERATION.

CONFIDENCE IN MRS. BESANT.

The Marathi Theosophical Federation began its third sitting on Saturday morning at the 'Sangha' Masonic Hall, Palao Road, Bombay, writes a correspondent.

Delegates had come from all the Maratha Lodges of the Theosophical Society.

Mr. G. S. Arundale, of the C. H. C., Benares, was to have presided on the occasion, but owing to serious engagements he was unable to be present and Dr. Trilokikar was elected.

After his Presidential address the following resolutions were enthusiastically and unanimously passed: "The Marathi Theosophical Federation expresses its sense of perfect loyalty and confidence in Mrs. Besant and Mr. C. W. Leadbeater and its gratitude to them for the inspiration derived from their saintly and noble lives."

"That the Federation authorises its President to send suitable telegrams to Mrs. Besant and Mr. Leadbeater conveying to them the resolution of trust and confidence passed."

PEACE CENTENARY.

BANQUET AT NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 10.

At the Peace Centenary banquet here, Mr. Bryan announced that President Wilson proposed that international agreements should be framed between the nations of the world, that there should be no declaration or commencement of hostilities until the dispute had been submitted to the international tribunal and its report was known.

Mr. Bryan affirmed that this was the longest step towards peace hitherto devised, and made the possibility of war remote.

Lord Weardale, Sir George Reid and others spoke.

The keynote of their speeches was perpetual peace between England and America.

The gathering sang with enthusiasm the British and American National Anthems.

The hall was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack and the British and Dominion flags.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

PROPOSED RENEWAL OF TREATY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 10.

A message from Washington to the "Times" states that the United States Government will shortly suggest to Britain a renewal of the General Arbitration Treaty which lapses in June.

Britain's acquiescence is considered certain in Washington in spite of the Panama Canal controversy and doubtful disposition of the Senate towards Sir Edward Grey's suggestion of arbitration thereon.

DEATH OF MR. S. S. MISTRY.

SUCCUMBS TO PLAGUE.

We regret to announce the sad death from bubonic plague, of Mr. Shapoorji Sorabji Mistry, which took place on Saturday morning at his residence in Cowasji Patel street, Bombay. The deceased gentleman was attacked with plague a few days ago and at last succumbed to the disease on Saturday morning at the age of 61. He had intended leaving for Europe on the 1st instant and had made all his preparations for the journey, when he unfortunately contracted the disease.

The late Mr. S. S. Mistry was a prominent figure in Bombay public life and was well known for his independence of character and views. He first came into public notice by the fight he put up for the cricketers playing on the Esplanade against the encroachment of polo players and though his efforts did not meet with success then, he lived long enough to see the Government order, issued about three months ago, of which the effect was to remove polo players to the Oval and to reserve the Esplanade for the exclusive use of cricketers. He took part in many another public movement but the work, which he did on the Bombay Muncipal Corporation of which he had been a member for about seven years, was especially noteworthy. He rarely if ever absented himself from attending the meetings of that body, and though he had a weakness for expressing his views on everything that came before the Corporation, and was at times considered to have transgressed the bonds of moderation in giving expression to those views, nobody doubted the absolute sincerity of his convictions, and his integrity. It private life, too, he bore a blameless character, and his death will be sincerely mourned by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Mistry passed the Matriculation Examination in 1875 and joined the Grant Medical College but soon after left it for the commercial line. He made a tour of Europe some years ago, when he visited London, Paris, Berlin and Constantinople. While in London he was elected a member of the National Liberal Club.

DEATH OF MR. KALABHOY LALLUBHOY

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhoy, which occurred on Saturday morning at Surat. The deceased gentleman was a leading citizen of Surat and had a large practice at the local bar as a pleader, and at the time of the Surat Riot Case appeared on behalf of Government, the opposing counsel in that *cause celebre* being Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and others. The deceased was also a social reformer and very ably seconded the efforts of Miss Mary Carpenter and other European ladies to better the condition of Indian ladies. He served first on the Bombay Municipal Corporation and then on the Surat Municipality. He leaves behind him a large family to mourn his loss.

Barham House, the Sussex seat of Sir Joseph Compton Rickett, is to be offered by auction by Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley in July next. The property extends to 238 acres, and is close to East Hoathley.

CANADA'S NAVY.

UPROAR IN PARLIAMENT.

BILL PASSES THROUGH COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Mr. Borden's closure motion was carried yesterday.

The discussion on the Naval Bill will close automatically in the House of Commons at two o'clock this morning, when votes will be taken on the five remaining clauses.

The Bill will probably pass the third reading early next week.

It is believed that the Liberal majority in the Senate will throw out the Bill.

OTTAWA, May 10.

The Naval Bill passed through the Committee at 3-40 this morning, by a majority of 32.

As the Speaker announced the Chairman's report, a member opposite exclaimed, "it is a false report."

The House adjourned amid uproar.

THE NEW DELHI.

EXPENSES OF THE TOWN PLANNERS.

In the House of Commons, on April 22 day, the Under-Secretary of State for India was subjected to a series of interrogations in connection with the new Delhi. Mr. King asked whether Mr. Lanchester was paid or is to be paid for visiting Delhi at the request of the Viceroy, and if any payment other than travelling expenses had been or was still to be made. What was the amount?

Mr. Montagu: In addition to travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, Mr. Lanchester received a fee of ten guineas a day, equivalent to 300 guineas a month, for the period of his engagement.

Mr. King asked whether the members of the Delhi Town Planning Committee were paid or were to be paid for their services, and if payments other than travelling expenses had been or are to be paid what were the amounts?

Mr. Montagu: In addition to their travelling and out-of-pocket expenses the members of the Committee received fees as follows:—Captain Swinton 100 guineas a month; Messrs. Brodie and Lutyens 350 guineas and 300 guineas a month respectively.

Mr. King further inquired whether Mr. Lytyens and Mr. Baker, the selected architects for the new Delhi, are to be paid by salary or by commission, and whether he will state the amounts chargeable on the revenues of India that had been or might be expected to be paid to each of these gentlemen?

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PAYMENT BY COMMISSION.

Mr. Montagu: The draft of the agreement which the Government of India propose to make to the architects in question has not yet been received from India. But it is understood that payment will be by commission. It is not possible at the present stage to state the estimated amount.

Mr. King also wanted to know whether Mr. Lanchester, when visiting Delhi at the request of the Viceroy, was asked to confer or co-operative with the Town Planning Committee, who were offered his assistance and advice. If so, by whose instigation was this offer made and what was the attitude of the Town Planning Committee on this proposal?

Mr. Montagu: Mr. Lanchester arrived in India a few days before the Town Planning Committee left for England. Under instructions from the Viceroy he met the Committee at Delhi and informed himself fully about the scheme for laying out the new capital which they had prepared. His advice and assistance regarding the scheme was rendered at a later stage to the Government of India.

Mr. Newman asked whether the site for the new Government offices at Delhi were acquired from their late owners by purchase after negotiation, or on any compulsory terms; whether owing to the action of a ring of speculators, the Indian Government had been forced to purchase the necessary land at a large figure, and whether he would lay upon the table, the total acreage bought by the Government and the price paid for it, and the names of the persons from whom it was acquired?

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not aware that the facts are as stated in the question for the permanent Government offices in the new capital. Land will be compulsorily acquired on terms which ensure a fair price. For temporary offices very little land has been bought outright and the Government expect to recover the cost by resale. Answering a supplementary question by Mr. Newman, Mr. Montagu said with regard to the permanent site of the new Delhi the land was going to be acquired under the Land Purchase Act in India, which insured the buying of the land at a fair price.

Great importance is stated to attach to the journey to Paris of Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, who, says the "Journal," is coming to try to find a modus vivendi between the French Republic and the Holy See."

NEW TAXI RANK.

GENERAL DISSATISFACTION.

COMPLAINTS BY RESIDENTS AND DRIVERS.

Neither the residents of Ormiston Road nor the Bombay taxi-car drivers are by any means satisfied with the removal of the Apollo Bunder taxi-car rank from its original and natural site between the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Restaurant to a comparatively unknown and out of the way stand on Ormiston Road, which is surrounded by private houses whose owners are desirous of as much quiet as possible, and where the drivers of the cars have little likelihood of getting as many fares as heretofore.

A "Chronicle" representative who visited the site of the new rank and talked with the drivers, ascertained from them that, as matters stood before, the independent taxi-drivers, who looked to the residents at the Taj Mahal Hotel for a great part of their custom, had been restricted from entering the Hotel grounds, this right having been granted only to some of the cars owned by the Indian Motor Taxi Company, Limited. However, up to the time of their ordered removal on Thursday evening last, they could depend on a certain number of fares through the side-doors of the Hotel. Their chances have now been made more remote than ever, and they have been stranded in an unfriendly country where every man's hand is against them. Few people, said the drivers, would trouble to come round from the Hotel to patronise their cars, and a minority of the Indian Motor Taxi Company's cars, would have a monopoly of the trade of that part of the town.

DESERTED RANKS.

Asked whether there were no other taxi-car ranks in Bombay besides that at the Apollo Bunder and the Bombay Club rank, a number of drivers answered that there were ranks at the Victoria Terminus and at the Royal Opera House, but that they were never occupied, as it was almost impossible to get a fare therefrom. The first intimation which the men had received to remove was when two of the Bombay Police had on Thursday night moved them from their accustomed haunt round some corners to fresh fields and pastures new. They had gone quietly to the new rank, but were not prepared to deny that at night time they had not celebrated the event, to the discomfiture of the neighbourhood by a series of selections on their motor horns and other mechanically contrived and weird noises peculiar to the motor car.

RESIDENTS' COMPLAINTS.

Our representative then obtained the views of some of the residents in the vicinity, and these views are very marked on account of the aforementioned celebrations on Thursday night, which, in addition to the hot weather, appear to have left a few of the complainants in a state of nervous collapse.

Mr. Vernon, who is the landlord of Wellington House, said that in addition to the rumbling of the tram-cars a recent additional nuisance had been the introduction into the street of a gharry or hackney victoria rank. This part of Ormiston Road was generally used by the inhabitants of the Apollo Bunder as a promenade road through which they passed for their evening drive. The gharries, with their erratic drivers, had already formed one nuisance and had been the cause of many narrowly averted accidents. Now that they had had a taxi-car rank foisted upon them their peace and privacy would be at an end. Apart from the noise, which was a continual cause of complaint at night, Mr. Vernon did not see the necessity for the road being blocked in a neighbourhood where taxis were not essential.

SUGGESTION FOR NEW SITE.

Their old site, he went on, was a private road between two places for the catering of the public, and here, he thought, was the most suitable place for a rank which must exist somewhere. In default of that, Mr. Vernon suggested that the rank should be on Strand Road in front of the hotel. He was drafting a petition to the Port Trust, who own the land in Ormiston Road, and this he had every reason to believe would be signed by all the landlords and residents in the neighbourhood.

Other residents of Ormiston Road had various grounds of complaint against the innovation, most of which touched on the disturbances to which they were subjected at night time. All agreed, however, that the noise of motor horns and the repeated starting of the engines had been much subdued since the first night of the migration.

The police authorities state that the change was made after complaints of nocturnal noises by certain persons at the Taj Mahal Hotel and others resident near the former rank. It appears that the drivers, who work extremely long hours, were sometimes away from the rank where they left their cars standing, with the result that belated would-be passengers had a playful habit of trying to attract their attention by reiterant sounding of the horn or siren. A gharrywalla may be charged for being absent from his gharry on the rank, but this does not apply to the drivers of taxi-cars. Consequent upon these complaints, for whatever reason one can deduce from the above facts, it was decided to transfer the alleged nuisance to another residential quarter.

FOUR UNUSED STANDS.

In addition to the two ranks where cars can always be obtained, there are registered ranks in Bombay at the Yacht Club, Victoria Terminus, the Royal Opera House and Cumballa Hill, but these the drivers will not use as they say that the only fares they can pick up at these centres are for distances which they do not consider sufficiently lucrative. Recently a request was made for the institution of a new rank in Cuffe Parade, but this idea was not welcomed by the drivers. While one fully recognises the fact that the drivers, despite their long hours, find it hard to make a living, it is not unreasonable to ask that if they are registered to supply the public demand, a certain number of them should take it in turn to give the deserted ranks a trial for the convenience of the taxi-using public.

We understand that the taxi-drivers have made a request that if a new site should be granted them, they would prefer that it should be where the Amphitheatre was created during the visit of H. I. M. the King-Emperor to Bombay. This would be a central position which would suit public and drivers equally well, and we hear that an inspection of the site with a view to deciding upon its availability will be made by the police to-day.

NEW LIGHT ON THE POLAR TRAGEDY.

THE OIL SHORTAGE EXPLAINED.

Mr. W. Bruce, brother of Lady Scott and second in command of the Terra Nova, reached Playmouth on April 18 and in an interview threw a good deal of the South Pole tragedy, says the of the South Pole tragedy says the Playmouth correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. Bruce said there was no ground for the belief that Petty-Officer Edgar Evans had developed insanity on the return journey. In all the records that had been found there was no mention by Captain Scott, or by the other members of the party, of anything that could justify such a report.

The "astonishing failure of Evans," referred to by Captain Scott, had to do with the sailor's physical capabilities. He was a big, stalwart, good-hearted loyal fellow and was looked on as the strong man of the party. His collapse was due to exposure and privation, and, in view of his splendid physique, it was all the more surprising that he was overcome before his comrades.

Discussing the fateful journey back from the Pole, Mr. Bruce said that Captain Scott and the party did not delay there. As soon as they had completed their series of observations, and had found the records of the Norwegian explorer Amundsen, they set back on the homeward trip. They travelled as fast as the illness of Evans and unfavourable weather permitted. There was no reason to imagine that they lost their way at all and were so delayed, and the records went to show that they found all the food depots in the places they expected.

RUBBER BANDS ROTTED.

Asked to account for the shortage of stores in various deorts, Mr. Bruce explained that this applied only to oil for the purpose of fuel. The food in all instances was intact. The loss of oil was chiefly due to evaporation, and that occured through the deterioration of the rubber washers of the oil drums through the extreme cold.

Mr. Bruce also said that there was some truth in the report that a set of instruments had been lost, but this had nothing to do with the disaster, as Captain Scott's party was fully provided with the instruments required. It was the party which was sent back under Commander Evans (as he was the only navigator with it) that had to do with the lost instruments.

Personally, he had not read Captain Scott's diary, and it had only been glanced through for the purpose of the cablegrams that had been sent home. Otherwise it had been handed intact to Lady Scott, and she alone had read it. It was likely, however, that in due course the whole of the diary would be made public. whether that will be in a book or earlier I do not know," he added, "but I am told that the diaries are wonderful documents."

NOT ENDED ABRUPTLY.

"The exact date of Captain Scott's death," continued Mr. Bruce, "I do not know. I do not think it has yet been ascertained, but from the records that I have heard of, it is apparent that Captain Scott lived about two days after his companions. I have not read the diaries myself, but as far as I know they were fully written up. At any rate, Captain Scott's did not end abruptly; it was concluded in a natural way. It was a wonderful work."

Mr. Bruce declared that the relief parties did all they could to reach Captain Scott and his companions. Mr. Cherry Garrard's failure was due alone to weather. Had he pushed on from One Ton depot it would have been to court destruction, and it must have been futile, as Captain Scott did not get to the place of the final tragedy, 11 miles from One Ton depot, until 14 days after Mr. Cherry Garrand had returned.

"There has never been any friction among the members of the party," concluded Mr. Bruce, "and we are all agreed, and so is Lady Scott that the best course was adopted in leaving the bodies where they were found. We are sure that action was in keeping with the wishes of the brave dead."

The sixth Italian Dreadnought Duilio was successfully launched at Castellamare the other day, in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena, the Royal Princes, the Duke of Oporto, the members of the Cabinet, the Under-Secretaries of State, representatives of Parliament, numerous officials, and an enormous and enthusiastic crowd of people.

TERRITORIAL SHORTAGE.

DEBATE ON ARMY BILL.

LORD HALDANE'S REPLY.

In the House of Lords on April 21 Viscount Midleton, one-time Tory War Minister resumed the debate on the second reading of the Army (Annual) Bill. He said the Regular Army had lost over 20,000 men, and the Reserve had lost very nearly as many. Of the 90,000 Special Reserve that were to be there were only 56,000 in existence at present, and of these 16,000 were under 19 years of age, and had under one year's service, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The danger from abroad was greater than in 1907, yet the force available was less; foreign navies were more powerful, the whole science of aircraft was more disturbing, a larger number of troops would be away from this country than as believed to be likely in 1907, and the number of troops on which we were to rely was smaller than it should be.

The Lord Chancellor was puzzled by the speech of the noble viscount. What did he want? He spoke of disunion in the Government, but where was there greater disunion than at present existed amongst the Unionists on these military matters! Lord Lovat had referred to the two sections into which the Unionist party was divided, and complained of the presence of Mr. Balfour on the Special Committee of Inquiry on Imperial Defence. What with controversy over food taxes and the Army Heaven help the country when the Opposition came into power! Laughter and Ministerial cheers.) What was the policy and proposition of the Opposition? If they only knew they could deal with it.

Viscount Midleton: Our proposition is perfectly clear. The Secretary of State for War says we have failed to achieve the numbers. The noble viscount said we had failed in the achievment, and we therefore say that they have failed in their numbers.

The Lord Chancellor: He has left me no wiser than before. What does he ask us to do? To go back to the condition of things in 1903! What is the use of giving the House figures that are not accurate? The noble viscount says that when the Government came into office there were 75 battalions of the line at home. As a matter of fact there were only 71 battalions of the line at home, and the Government raised it to 74 battalions. I am responsible for the carrying out of the system which have us 74 battalions at home and the same number abroad, or three more than the Opposition gave us.

Viscount Midleton said he took his figures from Blue-books and Army Estimates.

TWO INTERROGATORIES.

The Lord Chancellor could not understand where the noble viscount got his figures from, but there was the Blue-book, and if the noble viscount would raise the matter by questions then they could know where they were. (Ministerial cheers.)

Two interrogatories had been put to them. Were they satisfied with the state of things now? If not, what did they propose to do. With regard to recent great changes, these were under investigation by the Committee of Imperial Defence, whose deliberations were as secret as those of the Cabinet; otherwise they were a useless body.

The next question is: Is the scheme satisfactory? We are in a different position from Continental nations. Our main Army will always be a voluntary one, and for a long time to come we shall have to take care of India and other parts of the Empire, and nothing but voluntary service will help us to maintain it. Do not let us be unduly nervous. So soon as we let down our Navy and get weak there, we are in danger, and it is the policy of the Government to spend money lavishly on the Navy. (Cheers).

OVER 400,000 MEN FOR DEFENCE.

As to the Territorial Force, he still thought they could get 300,000 men. The object was to force an enemy to come with not fewer than 70,000 men, with any prospect of being successful against our troops, and such a number, or any greater number, could not elude our Navy.

If they took the Territorial Force at 300,000, and the Special Reserve at 100,000, then added such Regulars as were at home, say 20,000 or 30,000, a certain number of garrison artillery, engineers, and so on, they would have a total force of between 400,000 and 500,000. For six months following mobilisation, the Territorials would remain in training; then, when there was no further peril, they could return home, having gained a fairly satisfactory training, so that they could come out ready at a moment's notice. The Territorials, in his opinion, would become a very formidable force, inspired by the emergency that called them out for mobilisation.

FAULT OF THE CRITICS.

The Force was short, and he regretted it. What was the remedy? There had been a stream of discouraging criticism poured on the Force by certain members of the Opposition, and by exponents of the doctrines of compulsory service. The effect had been deplorable. It was said, that the Force was a sham, and that the men would go down like grass before the enemy. Did anyone imagine that these things could be said without effect? They had had a deadly effect on the Territorial Force, and these things were responsible for the shortage of numbers. It rested with those who, instead of co-operating and doing what they could to make the Force a success on the basis of national co-operation, put difficulties and discouragements in the way. He felt not less grateful to many prominent Members of the Unionist party for the energy they had displayed on trying to popularise the Force.

He agreed with Lord Roberts, that it was far more a question of patriotism and spirit than a question of money, but money could be of use. Money could improve ranges and drill halls and increase the social comforts of the members of the force. Then there was extra training, but in a volunteer force it was impossible to carry extra training beyond a certan point.

SCHOOL TRAINING.

With regard to training in schools, he agreed that no system of education was complete which did not include physical as well as mental training, but they must be careful to avoid controversies about militarism. In the early stages, at all events, the purely military element should be kept out. He should like to see, as part of the school system, some such training as that followed in the case of the Boy Scouts.

But the mere question of the shortage of numbers at the present time did not present an insuperable difficulty; nor did he find such peril as gave him occasion for such nervousness as seemed to be widespread. There was an element which made up for a great deal of the shortage. There was a National Reserve of over 100,00 men under 50 years of age, highly-trained soldiers who, in time of national emergency, would come forward and more than make up any deficiency in the Territorial Force.

PROBABILITIES.

It was quite true, they could never be sure of anything in regard to things naval and military, but they could only provide against probabilities. Otherwise, they made certain of one thing only, and that was the bankruptcy of the nation. We could not keep up a great Army and a great Navy all at once.

Compulsory service he held to be wholly impracticable, and even the advocates of compulsory service could not agree as to the form such service should take. Having got the first principles of national defence, which were handed over by the late Administration, they should make up their minds whether they intended to stick to them or not. If they intended to stick to them they should rule out all talk based upon something different; should rule out the aspirations of those who wanted a Continental army, and who wanted to supersede naval by military protection. (Cheers).

LORD CURZON AND COMPULSION.

Earl Curzon said the number of Territorials had failed, and the only way to meet the difficulty was to institute compulsory physical training in our primary or continuation schools. The Government's sheme had broken down, and voluntary training in connection with the Territorial Army had shot its last bolt. (Opposition cheers). In the long run they would have to resort to some sort of compulsion.

They saw the party opposite destitute of any plan, hoping that things would go well, and trying to force on the Opposition the unpopular label of "conscription." On the other hand they saw the Opposition, not having made up its mind on the matter, holding different views, but steadily moving in the direction of a belief that some form of conscription was required. That was the situation. Here was a question of the national existence. Why should they not recognise that this was a matter on which our life depended, and why should they not join hands in a serious endeavour to solve it? (Cheers).

The Bill was read a second time.

GIRL CLAIMED BY THREE PERSONS.

QUESTION OF GUARDIANSHIP.

With whom Kulsum Bibi, a Mahomedan married girl of eleven, should stay, was a perplexing problem last week before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, says the "Englishman." Three persons claimed her, and each prayed that he should be permitted to take away the girl as a matter of right. One of these claimants, named Mahomed Rawson, said that as he was her father, the girl should stay with him. Sheik Shah Mahomed said he was the foster father of the girl, and she was his sister-in-law's daughter and he had brought her up from the age of one year. So the girl should stay with him. The third claimant was a lad named Sadiruddin, aged about 14 years. He said the girl was his lawfully-married wife, and of all, he was most legally entitled to the guardianship of the girl.

A large contingent of lawyers stood up and began to make conflicting submissions as to the guardianship of the girl. Mr. Swinhoe stopped them all, saying "let the girl speak and I will decide on that." Now the claimants came one by one and the girl was asked to speak with reference to them and to which of them she wished to go. She did not recognise the man who had claimed her as father, and would not go to the lad, on the ground of ill treatment, though she did not ignore him. Last of all, she jumped at the sight of the remaining claimant, saying "There is my uncle—I will go with him."

The Magistrate ordered that the girl should go with the uncle and stay under his guardianship for the present.

MARCONI INQUIRY SCENE.

ANOTHER DEFIANT WITNESS.

MR. BELLOC REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Another scene characterised the Marconi Inquiry on April 24 Mr. Hilaire Belloc declined to say whether he wrote certain passages in the articles in the "Eye-Witness" criticising the contract, and for an hour and a half the room was cleared for the Committee to consider how to act.

Mr. Belloc said Mr. Cecil Chesterton had been since the middle of June last year editor and the only man responsible for the "New Witness," or, as it was then called, the "Eye-Witness," which he himself edited for a year previous. The point upon which the agitation turned was this: that one Minister of the Crown, the Postmaster-General, gave to the brother of another Minister of the Crown, the Attorney-General, or rather promised him, certain public advantages, including either the payment of public money or the equivalent thereof, which promises, could they have been carried out, would have multiplied the shares, which were worth 14s. at the beginning of the negotiations, by about seven, making them worth about £5.

That was the root of the whole matter, and rumours necessarily arose. In common with others, he heard rumours upon every side. The rumours were contradictory and often absurdly exaggerated and never backed by positive proof.

He had heard one definite statement of a man in a public position, whose name was not given to him, who had, it was alleged, through his inside position been able to multiply by three his investments made in Marconis.

Witness went on to refer to the allegation made by Mr. Granville that when he (Mr. Belloc) left the "Eye-Witness," Mr. Granville was compelled to carry on the note which he (witness, had established, and which he described as antipathy to Jews. There was no question, however, of Mr. Granville being editor. He was the proprietor. Mr. Chesterton was responsible when witness left, and was editor still.

THE ALLEGED ANTI-JEWISH PLOT.

The two principles chiefly criticised in this matter were Jewish men—Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Herbert Samuel—and there was also the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but anybody less Jewish than the Chancellor of the Exchequer he could not conceive. He did not object to Jews as Jews, as he had had many friends amongst them, but he did feel that cosmopolitan finance was dangerous.

Asked by Mr. Booth whether he got first-hand information, witness replied in the negative.

Mr. Booth asked whether he wrote a certan passage, and Mr. Belloc replied he would not be led into an answer to a question which should be addressed to Mr. Chesterton.

The chairman (Sir A. Spicer) asked: Had you any definte facts or data upon which to base these articles?—That is not a question to ask me. It is a question to ask the editor of the paper.

Had you any information at all brought to you other than that you read generally in the newspapers?—Absolutely none.

And do you think that justifies the articles which appeared in the "Eye-Witness"?—That you must ask Mr. Chesterton.

"NEW AGE" ETHICS.

Another witness was Mr. A. R. Orage, editor of the "New Age," who said in October he published various articles. In an interview [illegible] time he said he thought [illegible] corruption was of very [illegible] portance after the co[illegible] for 4d.

He admitted th[illegible] was reported [illegible] bought Marc[illegible] them at £28[illegible] nor now had [illegible] to support the[illegible]

Mr. Falconer: [illegible] a right thing to [illegible]

"On a public m[illegible]

"On even a pri[illegible]

Mr. Falconer.

"Of private me[illegible] cern in a public [illegible] witness.

"Do you think the h[illegible] lic man is less worthy of [illegible] than the honour of a priva[illegible] pressed Mr. Falconer.

"I think the honour of the h[illegible] itself is more than the honour of an[illegible] public man" was the reply.

Speaking with emphasis, Mr. Falconer commented, "If you besmirch the honour of a public man you besmirch the honour of the nation."

Answering Lord Robert Cecil, the witness said the paper was Socialistic.

To your view the whole of the existing order of society is corrupt?—Very objectionable, but not technically corrupt.

Therefore the existence of corruption in a Minister more or less does not appear to you a matter of great importance?—That is so. (Laughter.)

Irish Emigration.

A White-paper issued in mail week, showing the Emigration Statistics of Ireland for 1912, states that whereas the population of the country in that year was 4,384,636, the total number of emigrants since 1851 has been 4,297,222.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

For the past two nights the Excelsior Cinema has been confining itself entirely to a picture show, but to-night Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quiningborough from the London Coliseum will be an important addition to the success of the programme. The pictures on Saturday and Sunday were exceedingly good and drew the good houses they merited. The film specially taken by Messrs. Pathe Freres of the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Sakchi was noteworthy inasmuch as it shows the advance of a great industry in India. The process of the conversion of iron into steel is always an interesting one to watch and becomes more so when so closely connected with Indian enterprise. The film will be shown throughout the week. A dramatic film, with a clever historical setting, entitled "the Curfew must not Ring To-night," provided some minutes of interest to the many who appreciate the pictorial reproduction of past events. Indeed, notwithstanding a pardonable exaggeration of gesture, the acting is extremely good and the story is told clearly without words. "A Human Target" was a film of a more sensational type which drew its audience to an exciting climax. A feature of Pathe's Gazette is the good record of the English Cup Final at the Crystal Palace in which Aston Villa beat Sunderland by one goal at the end of a fast game. The film shows the extent of the crowd and many exciting situations in the play. "Max and the Donkey" contributes a touch of humour to the programme.

CORONATION CINEMTTOGRAPH.

The Coronation Cinematograph are showing an excellent new programme this week, which the crowded houses seen on Saturday and Sunday have proved to be a success. Miss Irene Delmar sang to the approval of her audience and her dancing, in conjunction with Alexandroff, was much appreciated. The McClements appeared in two mirth-provoking sketches, while the Foot Juggler, Alexandroff, performed his wonderful tricks well. These articles have become very popular with the audiences that usually throng the Cinema shows at Girgaum. The picture programme for Saturday included the Shakespearian drama "Macbeth." The comic element was fully represented by "Puzzle," and "Off For A Holiday." The proceeds of the show on Saturday were given in aid of the Depressed Classes Mission.

"THE HUMBLING OF THE PROUD."

AN INDIAN PURANIC EPISODE.

The Sri Krishna Manoranjitha Natak Sabha of Mysore gave another performance, on Friday night, at the Empire Theatre, the piece selected being "Gardha Gharva Bhanga." The story is taken from an incident in the life of Sri Krishna. Narada, the arch-mischief maker of most Puranic stories, is responsible for the plotting to humble the proud. Having bethought himself of Rama's promise to appear before his faithful devotee, Hanuman, what time he took his next avatar as Krishna, Narada intrudes upon the Monkey god's tapas in the Himalayas, and persuades him to come to Dwaraka. Hanuman is incensed to find that the ruler of Dwaraka, Krishna's elder brother, bore the name of Bala Rama (which Hanuman regarded as an outrage on the memory of Rama and a sacrilege) and accordingly proceeded to inflict summary punishment on several of Bala Rama's subjects. On the matter being brought to the notice of Bala Rama, measures were taken to punish the seditious monkey. A force of soldiers sent to capture the Monkey, having failed to effect their purpose, Bala Rama himself took the field, but Hununan gave him a tremendous thrashing and poor Bala Rama came with a sore back to Krishna to complain of this Monkey, which would not allow him to call himself by the name his father had given him. Then Krishna sends for Guruda, the King of Birds, from Deva Loka and commissons him to effect the capture of the Monkey. Garuda is annoyed that he should be sent on an errand like this, capturing a mere Monkey, and that furnishes another illustration of the motive of the Puranic story, i.e., humbling the proud. Garuda fares ill at the hands of Hanuman and reports himself to Krishna as incapable of executing the commission entrusted to him. Garuda is sent back to Hanuman to invite him to come to the Court of Dwaraka, so that he may give the opportunity to Krishna of fulfilling his promise to reveal himself to Hanuman as he was in his Rama Avathar. As a sort of by-play, Narada contrives to humble Satya Bhama, who was rather vain of her beauty and accomplishments, and who was inclined to think that she deserved to monopolise Krishna's affections to the exclusion of Rukmani, the senior wife of Krishna, and Narada persuades Satya Bhama to attire herself in miserable clothes, and daub her face and otherwise disguise herself so as to look like Sita, and introduces her into the Royal presence prior to the granting of the audience to Hanuman. Krishna is deeply offended with Satya Bhama's presumption and drives her out of the Durbar and Rukmani takes her rightful place by the side of Krishna when the audience is granted.

The transformation of Krishna and Rukmani into Rama and Sita was very skilfully executed, and, in fact, the whole scene was exceedingly well acted. It is said that the company is leaving after their short stay here for Northern India.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday evening an open-air entertainment was held on the Cooperage, Bombay, in aid of the Building Fund of the Bombay Sanitary Association. The arrangements had been organised by Mr. L. W. Michael, Superintendent of the Crawford Market, and the well-lighted enclosure was set out with chairs and tables at which a fair attendance assembled in the relieving coolness. In addition to a programme of music by the band of 2nd Rajputs, the Drums and Fifes of the Sherwood Foresters treated the spectators to a series of exhilarating marches. Apart from the musical programme, Mr. Mookerjee, an entertainer from Calcutta gave a humorous idea of Police Court proceedings in that town, which would have amused his audience better had they had more acquaintance with Calcutta. The local allusions sometimes failed, but we must say that Mr. Mookerjee is a most diverting imitator of "babu" English in all forms. A fire work display, including a set piece, with the words "Bombay Sanitary Association" in various colours also figured in the evening's programme which came to an end with an exhibition of strength by an Indian performer from Madras.

NOVEL POINT IN MOTOR CYCLE CASE.

A case of interest to motor-cyclists was heard at Camberley in mail week, when Dudley Henry Noble was summoned for "using a motor-bicycle without the mark to be fixed on the front thereof being fixed." A police-constable spoke to seeing the motor-cycle without having the front identification plate position. There was an identification plate on the front of the side-car attached to the cycle, and the defendant said that the plate had become broken off the cycle, and he had placed it on the side car. Mr. Hart, solicitor for the defence, submitted that this complied with the regulations. In pector Lucas argued that the side car was quite detachable, and in no way was it a part of the motor-cycle. It was simply attached to the cycle as a convenience, Mr. Hart: It is quite arguable that this cycle with a side car is a motor-tricycle. A tricycle has three wheels, and this has. There were four Magistrates on the Bench, and after they had consulted, the Chairman said: There is a very novel point here, but as the Bench are equally divided the case wil' be dismissed.

The Subdivisional Officer of Giridih delivered judgment on Saturday in the case between Digambari and Sitambari, Jains, over Jalhari Koond at the foot of Pareshnath hill, sacred to Jains. In this case a man belonging to Digambari section charged several men belonging to the Sitambari party with rioting and hurt. It was alleged that while the complainant was repairing the Koond (tank) the accused committed the rioting claiming the Koond to be theirs. The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Major-General Townshend has been selected for Brigade Command in India and will be posted to Jhansi.

It seems likely that two regimental teams will appear this season in the Beresford Polo Tournament at Simla.

Capt. A. J. Lee, I. M. S., has been appointed specialist in electrical science, 6th (Poona) Division, with effect from 30th April.

Mr. B. K. Mullick will continue to act as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, in the place of Sir Richard Harington, on furlough.

Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson leave by the Gloucestershire for Marseilles on Wednesday. Lady Scallon is also a passenger by that steamer.

Captain McCleverty, 47th Sikhs, has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, vice Capt. Peters, 10th Lancers, proceeding on leave.

The Chief Engineer of the Karachi Port Trust has been instructed to estimate the cost of general lighting by electricty of the Port Trust properties at Keamari by the Board's own installation.

The Military Works Department are about to prepare project estimate for a new Cantonment at Delhi. The site is a wide and healthy one to the west of the high ground which will overlook the new capital.

A movement has, of late, been set on foot under the guidance of Dewan Bahadur Dr. Heeralal Bose to establish a Library in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital for the benefit of the Indian patients.

The services of Major Jay Gould, I. M. S., have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, to fill the appointment of Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

The Hon. Nawab Sir Salimollah of Dacca has been suffering from fever and indigestion for over a fortnight and has become very week. Nawabjada Salimollah is out of danger and is progressing very favourably.

Mr. P. C. Dutt, Barrister-at-Law, of Jubbulpore, famed as a successful exploiter of Indian minerals, says "Commerce," has reason to be proud of the twelve diamonds which have been unearthed from his concession in the Baraundha State of Central India.

The Hon'ble Sir Ralph Enson, I.C.S., just before leaving India, sent Colonel Bird, Madras Volunteer Guards, a cheque for Rs. 50 for the purchase of a Challenge Cap for shooting, to be competed for by the Officers of that Regiment.

Captain Tod, Organizing Secretary and Commissioner, Bombay Boy Scouts, is at present in Secunderabad organizing on proper basis the Hyderabad Boy Scouts. It is expected that 200 boys will be enrolled and a strong local council will be elected in June.

From the 14th June next, the Travancore Darbar have sanctioned a scheme for special scholarships for poor but deserving and promising students in the Higher Grade Secondary Schools and in Colleges, involving a maximum expenditure of Rs. 17,640 per annum.

A Mahomedan boy of 11 years of age was apprenticed to an embroiderer in Madras but as the boy stole a quarter anna piece his master burnt the toes of the boy's feet with rags soaked in kersoine oil and set fire to them. As a result of the injuries the boy died in the hospital. The matter is under police enqiury.

The attack in Gumal on the detachment of 72nd Punjabis accompanying Colonel Rainey is said to have been a determined one. Fortunatly a party of the Southern Waziristan Militia came on the scene in time to prevent serious losses though three sepoys were killed in earlier stages of the skirmish.

Sir George Shaw, left for Maymyo on Saturday afternoon. Miss Shaw, his sister, was unable to accompany him owing to illness, and is now a patient in the General Hospital, Rangoon. Sir George Shaw assumes chareg of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma from Sir Harvey Adamson to-morrow.

The Committee of the Matheran Amateur Lawn Tennis Open Championship, with a view of enabling competitors to go in for more than one event, have decided, in addition to the open championship in singles for ladies and gentlemen respectively, ladies' doubles, mixed doubles and gentlemen's doubles.

On the conclusion of their field work the Survey Officers in charge of and attached to the Abor and Mishmi explorations will be attached to the Eastern Circle at Shillong for the recess to compile their maps there. Captain Cardew in charge of the North Burma Exploration Survey will do his mapping work at Maymyo.

It has been found that camphor will grow readily in Burma, and the Press has started an agitation to take up the crop seriously. It is argued that thousands of acres could easily be put under camphor, that the profits would be enormous, and that employment could be found for about 200,000 people.

On Friday afternoon when a passenger train from Bombay was steaming into the Poona station a licensed hamal named Bhalia Rama in attempting to board the train to secure luggage, missed his footing and fell between the platform and the foot-board and was dragged along to death. The body was mangled out of recognition.

The Madras Government have accepted the offer by Mr. K. Venkatalingam of his father, the late Mr. K. Subbarayadu's bequest of Rs. 20,000, as an endowment for the creation of four scholarships for Vaisya boys studying in the College classes in any College in the Madras Presidency or in the Mysore Province.

The first portion of the 48th Pioneers to return from roadmaking on the Mishmi border are expected to arrive in Allahabad on or about the 18th instant. Recent heavy rains which put an end to work have also resulted in considerable interruption of communications. Recently in a landslide a native officer and two men were killed.

Eight thousand work men of the Serampore Jute Mills near Naihati have struck work. The trouble was over dismissal of a Sirdar who was very influential and immensely popular. The millhands requested the manager to reinstate the dismissed Sirdar. The request findng no favour with the manager the millhands in a body left the mills which is now being guarded by the police.

An interesting function took place at a special meeting of the Catholic Association of Bengal held at St. Xavier's College last week. His Grace Archbishop Meulemann, S. J., who was presiding, said that His Holiness the Pope, by a diploma dated March last, had conferred on Mr. M. A. Mendes, a prominent member of the Catholic Community, the Cross "pro ecclesia et pontifices."

Cures Rheumatism, Paralysis, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Sciatica, Cholera, Bronchitis, Neurasthenia, all Acute, Chronic, and Nervous Diseases.

Without Drugs and Without Pain.

SUFFERERS IN DISEASES CLUTCH

OXYPATHY

WILL SAVE YOU

NO DRUGS, NO MEDICINES, NO SURGICAL OPERATIONS, BUT NATURE'S OWN CURE.

OXYGEN

RESULTS, NOT WORDS, PROVE THE

OXYPATHOR

TO BE THE GREATEST CURE FOR DISEASE KNOWN TO THE WORLD.

OXYPATHY—The modern drugless method for preventing and mastering almost all ailments of man, woman, and child, regardless of kind, cause, severity, duration, or failure of former treatments.

Treat and Cure Yourself and your Family in the Privacy of your own Home with Nature's most Valuable Efficient Agent—

OXYGEN

THE ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Cures Fever, Influenza, Croup, Appendicitis, Diabetes, Dropsy, Eczema, Deafness, Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Neuritis, Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Blood Poison, Tonsilitis.

PATHOCK & SON'S HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL HALL

ATTENDED BY—

Pt. RAM SAHOY PATHOCK, Homœopathic Physician, AND A. K. B. MEDALIST.

Dr. HIRA LAL PATHOCK, L.H.M. & S.

Lucknow. 6/7 Latouche Rd. Dated 20/3 1913.

To Dr. J. Jhas Katz, Govt. Place East, Calcutta.

I am glad to inform you that I have had many cases cured, of different kinds, as newirks, severe & Chronic Lumbago, & overies; which were given up, but fortunately oxypathor supplied them with the proper aid at the time of Emergency when all hopes whatever were gone.

Hoping this would find you hale & hearty with best respect I am Yours faithfully Dr. Pathock

B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY, B.A., ADVOCATE. CHIEF COURT, MYSORE.

Nagarath Pett, Bangalore City, 13-3-1913.

Dr John Jacob Katz) The Institute of Oxypathy Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I am extremely glad to say that the Oxypathor which I bought from you is really a marvel and is work its weight in gold. I have used it myself for nervousness, affection and constipation and have treated with it a friend of mine for malarial fever of a chronic form and have in the body. Still success. Has in my experience until now. I shall report to you of its further usefulness after I use it for other ailments

Yours faithfully

OXYPATHY is the modern drugless cure for illness and disease of almost any kind. The OXYPATHOR cures disease (both acute and chronic) and keeps one well through self-administration of Nature's most valuable agent, OXYGEN—pure atmospheric OXYGEN. ...N deficiency ...on for so ... suffering. ...portality. ...hes you ...yourself ...your ...y of ...thout ...gical ...your ...ail- ...ntain ...ALTH. ...between ...ghts na- ...ost potent ...nd it must ... re-animates ...e organism— ...od digestion— ...s system—gives ...complexion, clear ...vanced age turns ...te of life from 10 to ... electrical device, and ...ver wants re-charging. It ...lly indestructible. ...ATIC: What the Oxypathor ...ot cure nothing will.

HOME TREATMENT

With OXYPATHY you treat yourself IN THE PRIVACY OF YOUR OWN HOME, under the skilful and scientific guidance of the Oxypathy book of directions. You can use the treatment at any hour of the day or night. You can use the OXYPATHOR on yourself, by yourself, without any assistance whatsoever; even a child can use it with the assistance of the parents. It can be used by any woman or even child of the most delicate health.

LACK OF OXYGEN is the cause of all illness. The body is burdened with waste matter that clogs the circulation and poisons the blood. Fevers and acute ailments then result. When this material accumulates in any particular spot, Rheumatism, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Appendicitis, or some other local disease develops.

THE VALUE OF OXYGEN.

Pure Rich Blood Depends Upon Oxygen.

Pure Rich Blood Destroys Diseased Germs.

THE OXYPATHOR—THE DIA MAGNETIC OXYGEN GENERATOR—dissolves and throws out the impurities from the blood and body. The OXYPATHOR breaks up any ailment and disease within a few minutes of its application. The OXYPATHOR averts Fever, produces respiration and perspiration when required; thus putting the patient well on the way of recovery.

The OXYPATHOR begins the reduction of stubborn inflammation within a few minutes and overcomes it entirely in a few hours. It quiets the most agonising pain within fifteen minutes of its application.

The OXYPATHOR gives profound restful slumber and without the awful after-effects of dreadful opiates and narcotics.

OXYPATHY has cured and will continue to cure all ailments, diseases, and pains that years of other treatments of drugs, and medicines failed to relieve.

OXYGEN—pure atmospheric OXYGEN—is the link between Nature and Man. THE OXYPATHOR FIGHTS NATURE WITH NATURE.

The OXYPATHOR is not a medicine nor drug. It is neither an electric belt nor one of the many so-called Electric appliances vibrators, etc., etc. There is no electricty connected with it, it is a OXYGEN DIA-MAGNETIC GENERATOR, for the purpose of supplying the diseased system with the required amount of PURE ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN. It is the simplest, and yet the greatest pharmaceutical discovery and invention of the present Century.

Thousands of Similar Letters are on file on our many institutes. Call personally and be convinced.

Thousands of Similar Letters are on file in our many institutes. Call personally and be convinced.

REWARD OF

Rs. 10,000.

Our standing reward of Rs. 10,000, as a guarantee that each and every letter published by us, is never purchased for any consideration, but are *bona fide* received from actual purchasers of our machines, also covers the above testimonials.

We invite your personal investigation. Consultation either personally or by letter, interesting literature on the subject of Oxygen, Oxypathy, and the Drug Evil will be given or sent FREE. Correspondence strictly confidential.

INSTITUTE OF OXYPATHY 33, OXYGEN LABORATORY. GOVERNMENT PLACE, EAST. CALCUTTA.

Under the Personal Management of Dr. JOHN JACOB KATZ.

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THE NEW PEPYS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS DIARY FOR 1913.

FROM "TRUTH."

April 14: Into the City and to our Rubbereeno offices, where is a board meeting to consider of the allotment. Hookins busy overseeing the 12 emergency clerks that he have brought in to sort applications, which be eeven more than we have looked for, and noe prospect of compleation much this side midnight. In regard whereof, all our meeting's business is to adjourn till to-morrow.

Soe to the Club, where is still much talk of this Marconi business. And Eves hath it on good testimony (to wit, through his lady's mother's 2nd husband's cozen—the same having a stationary contract with the Treasury) that the Committee shold have begun sitting last Fall, but for Ministers having designedly hung it upp till my Lord Murray were gotten out of the way, whose evidence shold have been fatal alike to himself and to them. Whereon Admirall Topper telling us that this is but a part of the truth, for he hath it from one who should know that over this business there shall be an earldom for someone, come Birthday Honours, but who it is he may not at present disclose. Yet most of all is the Admiral severe on G. Isaacs, that (even though prest) he shold have named Shee and Griffiths for Poulsen men upon idle hearsay. Wherein I cannot but concur, and in this bringing upp of vain gossip for the blackening of publick men's characters is something truly devilish, such as none but a Radical would demean himself withal.

Home and to find awaiting me Will Bower. He up a tree and must needs raise £400 on a life policy, and would have me stand one of his sureties; but to that I will not consent, being ill business, and (with a wife to keap) I cannot afford it. Yet, as I am anxious to help an old friend, did arrange that we shold dine at the Ritz, at his charges; and I shall bring Squillinger to meet him, who is single and good-natured, and, soe the topick be adroitly introduced to him over the liqueurs, as like as not to lend a compliant ear. Or if he doe not, shall at least have done my best for Bower in the matter; than which noe man can do more.

April 15: This day a long sitting of our Rubbereeno Board, for which Hookins hath made ready his list of proposed allotments; the same divided into 4 classes, and labelled (for private reference) A, B, C, and D, which are as followeth:—

CLASS A: *item*, "Ourselves," that is to say, we directors and divers chosen friends—100 per centum of shares applied for.

CLASS B: *item*, divers other chosen friends, yet of a somewhat less chusablity—75 per centum of shares applied for.

CLASS C: *item*, divers City men of use and value, with some Editors, good wire-pullers all—50 per centum of shares applied for.

CLASS D: *item*, divers lessers lights, pertaining to the King's Navy, the Army, the Church, and some few spinsters and widows, whom Hookins hath scheduled for shareholders not apt to be troublesome, and most of them resident far from London, so unlike to attend meetings. To these 10 per centum of shares applied for.

But for all other applicants, only theyr checks sent back and letters of regret, who, if they will have the shares, must goe buy them through theyr broakers in the House, and if by their buying they shall force up the price, it shall be no harm to them, seeing that they shall still get good value for money, while it do yet advantage such as have got in on the ground floor and be minded to get out higher up.

But no sooner was this list before us than there rose a pretty breaze, my Lord Blatherleigh in a tosse that some his private friends are left out and would learn of Hookins the reason why; but all he got for answer was that Hookins liked not the looks of the names on theyr checks and doubted the bankers should like them eeven less. Soe to all manner of horrid incivilities, wherein the other directors—bating myself—soon embroyled, and such a clatterng and gobbling round the table as might have been soe manie angry turkey-cocks. But most of all General Pirpleton; he in a red frenzy over his lady's mother, who do live with them and have put in for 200 shares, but excluded from the list, and will see himself damned before he will goe home and face her upon noe allowment. And how the uproar had ended God knoweth, but for my pouring oyl on the troubled waters, and did poynt out to them that this is noe time nor place for inner bickerings: since, short of our presenting a united front to the publick, we shall never roap them in, but rather all our shares to goe slumping and we stuck with them. To which good argument they have heed, and peace restored. The General appeased by the transferring to his lady's mother a block of shares provisionally alloted to Slithers of the *Chepside Argus*; for 'tis reckoned that the fellow and his broad sheet are now soe blown upon that they may be safely held in negligence. As to which, nevertheless, Hookins hinting his doubts, but did give in for the sake of peace.

Soe this business at length despatched, all away together to the Cafe Royal, and to dine at the company's charges, and to each a bottle of Bollinger and all merrie. Anon to the Empire and to make a night of it. Home at I know not what hour, and so worn out with the day's labours that, my key misfitting the lock, I presently found me essaying to let myself into the flatt of Mistress Primmer upon the floor beneath. Moreover, my hatt falling over mine eyes and obstructing my vision; and onlie afterwards I learn (by the B. and coronet on the lining) that 'tis my Lord Blatherleigh's and the size 7-1/8 to mine own 6¾. Soe 'tis clear he have taken mine and left me his being, I fear me, over full of liquor.

April 16: Twinges this day of mine old enemy the sciatick and horrid shootings in my gouty toe; which I do lay to these spring winds. Soe staid within doors, and half a bottle of Contrexeville water to my lunch, which do make poor drinking.

Presently phoning my broaker to sell me yet another 500 of my Rubbereeno shares, which be risen to 1⅛ premium, for though I hope they shall go higher, yet by this and my previous sale do I clear above £1,000 towards the cost of my remaining shares, which, though they should fall, I can yet clear at a profit—to my great content.

April 18: Come in this night Squillinger, and was himself on Fish St. Hill, passing from London Bridge, when the 2 wild women were brought down from the top of the Monument. And would, he verily believe, have been mauled to death by the mob of Billingsgate porters, who had gathered round, and he would that the police had not protected them. But upon this I did dispute for 'tis established that all non-responsible persons should be protected against themselves—such, *par exemple*, as children and lunaticks; and how much more when you have the child and the lunatick combined in one? Being of all combinations the most pitiful.

HOT DAYS IN THE ARCTIC.

In his article in "Harper's" for April, Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, tells of the discomforts of summer days in the far north:—

July was intolerably hot. We had no thermometer, but I feel sure that many a day the temperature must have been over one hundred degrees in the sun, and sometimes for weeks on end there was not a cloud in the sky. At midnight the sun was what we would call an hour high, so that it beat down on us without rest the twenty-four hours through. The hottest period of the day was about eight o'clock in the evening, and the coolest perhaps four or five in the morning. The mosquitoes were so bad that several of our dogs went completely blind for the time, through the swelling of their eyes, and all of them were lame from running sores caused by the mosquito stings on the line where the hair meets the pad of the foot. It is true that on our entire expedition we had no experience that more nearly deserved the name of suffering than this of the combined heat and mosquitoes of our Coppermine River summer.

"LABBY" REPRINTED.

CHARACTERISTIC EXTRACTS FROM "TRUTH."

Some twenty-five years ago the free and enlightened of Windsor did me the honour to elect me as one of their members. The constituency was a small one, and the borough returned two members. For about one month I passed six hours each day in canvassing; and weary work it was, for Lord Palmerston was then Prime Minister and there was very little difference between him and the Conservatives. So I had to kiss the babies pay compliments to their mothers, and explain the beauties of Liberalism to their fathers, who never could be got to say how they would vote. On the day of election everything turned upon half a dozen votes. I remember one Tory went out to fish on a punt, and the boatman who accompanied him was induced to keep him well in the middle of the river until the polling hour had passed. Another aged and decrepit Tory was kept in his house by the cabs being put to run at him whenever he tried to issue from his door. Finally the Liberals won the day. On this the Tories petitioned. The Committee decided that there had been no bribery, but unseated my colleague and myself, because they thought that we had hired a someone else—such, *par exemple*, as children and lunaticks; and how much more when you have the child and the lunatick combined in one? Being of all combinations the most pitiful.

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DANCE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR.

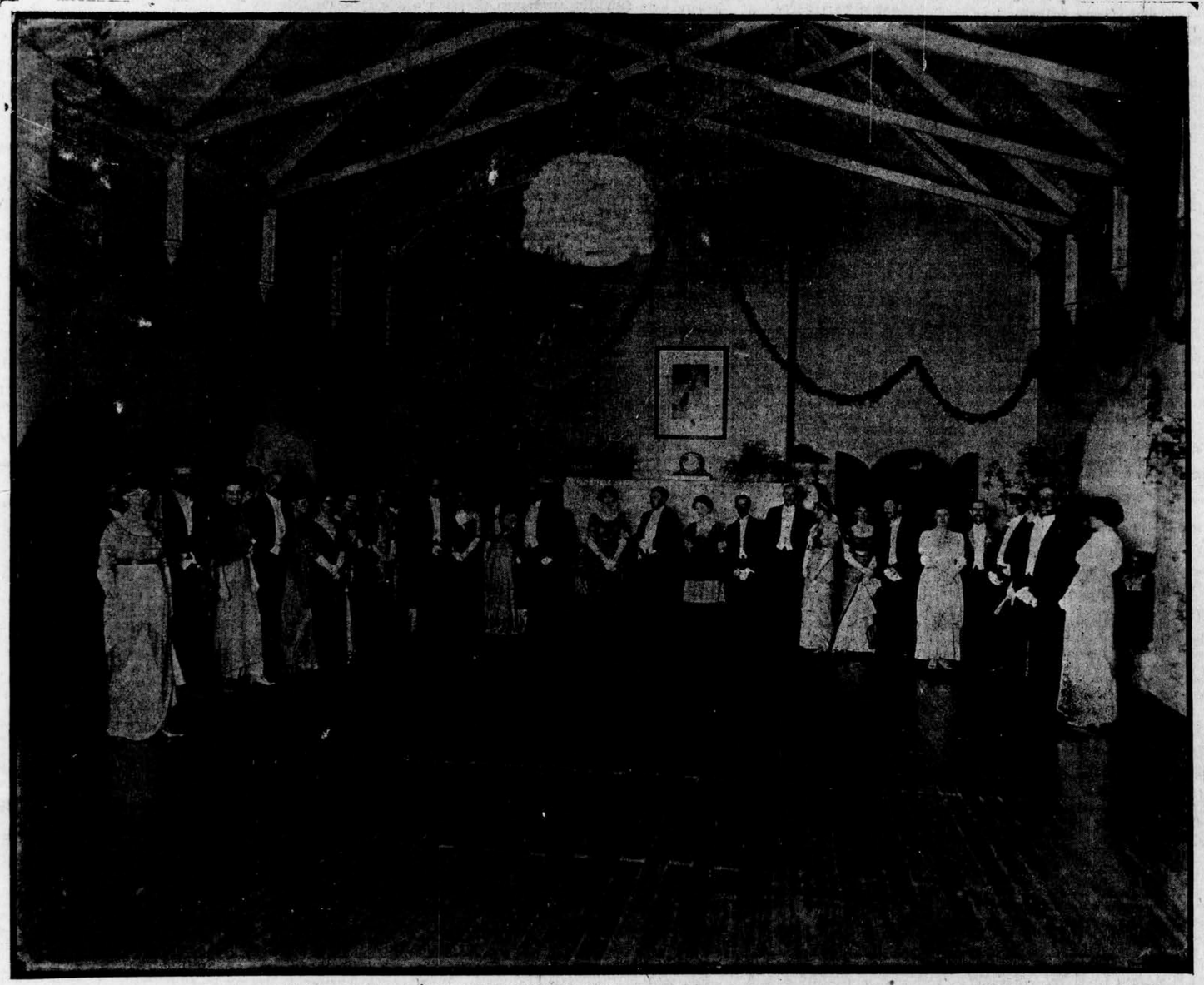

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

The above is a flashlight photograph of Their Excellencies and Guests at a recent dance at Mahableshwar. Lord and Lady Willingdon can be seen standing in the left-hand corner.

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Before the Committee a man swore that I had given him a £10 note. It was, he said, in his kitchen, and he gave a number of circumstantial details. The committee-room was full, and I was standing close by the late Lord George Lennox, who rejoiced, as I did, in a beard. I threw my counsel over a piece of paper, on which I begged him to ask the man to point me out; at the same time I stepped behind Lord George. The man at once pointed to Lord George as the person who had bribed him.—(*"Truth," April 10, 1890.*)

I am sometimes asked to deliver a political address. I accept the invitation now and then. But it has always been to me a matter of surprise that human beings are ready to listen to me. The political issues are all by this time pretty well thrashed out. In regard to them Goldsmith's dictum is correct: "What is true is not new, what is new is not true." The utmost that a speaker can hope to do is to say what has often been said before in a new fashion. I remember that I was once asked to deliver a political address in a large hall of a town (not for worlds would I give its name). I began. The audience was standing up and was packed like herrings. In about ten minutes every one seemed to be fast asleep. After a little I stopped. The audience woke up and cried "Go on." I found myself like a sort of sleep-producing mill-clapper. The reception of my observations was not, perhaps, complimentary, from the personal standpoint, but I could not help thinking that possibly the inhabitants of this Sleepy Hollow were not without a certain dose of common sense.—(*July 11, 1889.*)

I can understand purchasing the portraits of personages notable in history, for it is interesting to see how such people looked when they were alive; but it surpasses my understanding that persons should be found to give large sums for a lock of historical hair or a bit of an historical gown. At Mr. Holmes's sale of Stuart relics a large sum was paid for a piece of the shroud of Queen Henrietta Maria! I would not accept the entire shroud as a gift. About twenty years ago I was in Spain. I had a Spanish courier named Alphonzo, or Alonzo, or some such high-sounding appellation. With him we went to the Escurial. Alphonso or Alonso was a friend of the guardian of the royal corpses that are preserved in that monastic palace, and as the coffin of Charles V. had recently been opened, the friend invited us to view the corpse. So friendly, indeed, was he that he stooped down, and, pulling off a pinch of the monarch's hair, he handed it to me. I accepted it out of civility, but on issuing from the palace I threw it away. This was foolish, for evidently I might have sold it for much money.—(*November 20, 1890.*)

Baron Huddleston was a very pleasant and agreeable man, and he was a far better criminal judge than many of his colleagues, who were more profound lawyers. Shortly after he went into Parliament, the Tory Government asked him to speak on the compound householder, which was a bone of contention in Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill. He told me of this, and said that he should not speak because he had not thoroughly studied the subject. "Studied the subject!" I said; "we are all so bored with that compound householder that if an angel spoke about him no one would listen. Are you not aware that the Solicitor-Generals[hip] is vacant, and that if you speak [to] request you must get the post?" [But] I could not persuade him, so [I] asked Mr. Brett (Lord Esher) to [take] the brief; he discoursed on the ho[use]holder to empty benches, and became Solicitor-General.

It is said that Baron Huddleston took sides when on the Bench. I never, however, knew of a strong judge who did not. A judge ought to be on the side which he deems to be just. The jury are often not particularly intelligent men and very seldom men of trained intellects. They are apt to be fogged by counsel. It seems to me, therefore, desirable that a judge should tell them what effect the evidence has had upon his mind.—(*December 11, 1890.*)

THE PLEASURES OF POVERTY.

TREASURIES OF THE POOR.

"It's easy to see," said a lady, quoting a supposititious sage (on whom she is apt to father her own dicta till it appears how they are going to be received), "it's easy to see what God thinks of money by the sort of people He makes millionaires," (writes John Ayscough in the "Daily Chronicle").

"It would be easier," thought the present writer, "if one knew what all the millionaires were like"—his acquaintance among them being hardly wide enough to suggest any secure judgment on them as a class.

Perhaps their vices are overrated; and it seems almost certain that their pleasures are, since the anxious pursuit of delight is apt to be mistaken for the possession of it.

There may be, of course, pleasures peculiar to great wealth, especially when it happens to be in hands not unworthy of it—as in the performance of great works of public utility or private charity. But even these satisfactions may be weighted with a good deal of disconcerting misgiving, since a man eagerly desirous of doing the best thing possible is not much elated by the suspicion that he may be doing more harm than good with first-rate intentions. Probably your well-meaning millionaire is, if anything, apt to feel rather morbid excesses of doubt as to the reality of the benefits he seeks to bestow: for even he cannot expect to be like Gibbon, and know all things.

BEAUTY OUT OF DOORS.

But it is not of the pleasures of wealth I would speak here, but of those of poverty. Of the pains of poverty this is not the place to speak, nor is this the occasion. Some of us have felt them for ourselves, and all of us who are not quite heartless have felt them for others; and nothing anybody can write about them can ever do much to explain them away.

This is not a gibe nor a paradox, and we are not wishing to pretend that bitter should be called sweet. And there are sweet uses of adversity, but it is not now we would pause upon them. Our meaning is not so serious; what we would try to say is that many of the best pleasures of life lie as plainly open to the man without wealth as to the man with ever so much; and to point out (what, indeed, is obvious enough) that some of the richest man's goods he is bound to share with us, even though he be the worst of millionaires.

One of the greatest pleasures to those capable of it is the enjoyment of beauty out of doors—what the poverty of language makes us call the beauty of scenery, which, after all, is a rather theatric description of what we mean. It may present itself in a wide extent of plain and hill, woody height or river, meadow, coast-line or heathy moor; but it may be all gathered in a narrow space, and fill our eyes with the delight that comes from a mere turn in a road, a gabled cottage, a lichen-roofed farmstead, a group of windy pines on a jut of rock, or a sedgy pool too small for any boat.

NATURE'S RICHES FOR ALL.

Well, your rich man may own it all: whatever rental any of it may yield is his. But its beauty is not paid to him, so that he can pocket it—if he would. He may have eyes as apt to see its loveliness as yours, or they may be blind to all that is in it except the fact of property. In the latter case you get more than he does; in the former, he can get no more than you, unless you are blind too. Scenery cannot really be owned by anyone, but belongs to every eye that can treasure it. Only acres and tenements can be owned, and there's no more beauty in an acre than in a yard measure.

Who that ever gazed with delight upon a mountain cared sixpence whom it belonged to? If you owned the Matterhorn, would it gain one atom of glory? Would the knowledge that you could sell it if you chose add one jewel to its crown aloof of splendour? A man who is proprietor of lovely water-meadows in a twisted valley does not, in wandering through them, derive his highest pleasure from the sense that their title-deeds are in his lawyer's office; if he be capable of the highest pleasure they can yield, if their loveliness is his at all, he knows that it is only his in common trust with all mankind who can also see. Everyone who loves beauty shares its fee-simple with him.

The hay upon an upland is the farmer's but the beauty of the harvest of it is yours as much as his, and perhaps yours more than his; for you are harassed by no calculation and no comparison with the yield of seasons more opulent.

The owner of this wood may cut it down, and if he does the money for the timber will be his; but while the trees stand, their beauty is as rich in your eyes as it could be were they silver-boled beeches and rook-citizened elms your "very own."

BURDEN OF OWNERSHIP.

Stand here upon this headland and look out across the white-laced waters to the rocks that wade knee-deep in the shallow sea, and does it ever occur to you to want to own the sea and strand? It would be less silly to wish to buy St. Paul's looming above the opal mist in a frosty dawn. And yonder grey ruin, lifted on its crag above the "woven copse," with a reach of brawling stream far beneath: can it seem less lovely in your entranced vision because it is not yours, as your frying-pan is yours, or your old slippers? If its history adds a halo to its pathos, the history is yours as much as it is the owner's: history has no proprietors, but belongs to all who care to read and to remember. The fact that the castle (a home once, and hearthless now) is not yours may save you a pang of contrast in looking at it. It is not your family that was once great here and is now littled or forgotten; whatever fault and reproach the story may hold cannot accuse you, nor stab you with the helpless thought of wasted opportunity, nor fill you with bitter, unavailing grudge against those who once held your name and left it spoiled for you.

And if the storied pile be no ruin, but proud still in its ancestral, mellow beauty: the sight of it cannot satisfy your sense of ancient, slow-gathered beauty less because the ownership is another's. Whose is it? Perhaps still but not for long now, it belongs to one who can never look at it without the sad knowledge that in a year or two he and it must part; that it must be sold away to strangers, like a horse or a set of silver dishes. Or it may have been so sold already, and the buyer can hardly forgive it for having been his only since yesterday, and sees in the eye of every visitor a lively recollection of the fact—as though accusing him for supplanting those with whom the place will ever be identified. You are not so vexed; you stand still only to see and rejoice in what is lovely; you are no spendthrift that the place accuses, and no interloper that it half shames; the ivied turrets carry to you no reproof for your poverty, as they cannot revile your intrusive wealth.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

MALTESE SOUP, THICK.
PICKLED COLD FISH.
BEEF FILLETS A LA CONTADINA.
STEWED PIGEONS.
WESTPHALIAN SAVOURY.
GRANITE A LA CHINOISE.

Milk or Soupmeat, As. 3. Fish, As. 6. Beef, As. 6. Pigeons, As. 10. Eggs, As. 3. French Beans, As. 2. Mixed Vegetables, As. 2. Potatoes, As. 1. Etceteras, As. 3. Prunes, As. 6. Oranges, As. 4. Total Rs. 2-14-0.

THICK MALTESE SOUP.

If made with meat the stock must be allowed to colour as little as possible and milk must be added at the last but it is better made with 2 parts milk to one of water. Cook a large cupful of chopped mixed vegetables in butter but not to brown them, and add them to the milk and with pepper, salt, a grate or two of nutmeg and fresh orange peel; when all is soft sieve it and thicken slightly with flour and butter cooked together but not browned and strain again. Serve with small pieces of orange carefully skinned and thinnest shreds of chilli and fresh orange peel. This is as nice as uncommon.

PICKLED COLD FISH.

This is best for the larger kinds of fish. Boil the fish in a little water and vinegar and from this stock make the sauce to serve poured over it. Make a thickening of flour fried together to a rich brown and add it to sufficient of the stock and boil well; add chilli vinegar, chopped anchovies or redfish, and chopped gherkins; pour hot over the fish and when cool set the whole on ice.

BEEF FILLETS A LA CONTADINA.

Cut the fillets into quite small neat rounds, oil and grill them for 2 minutes on each side. Lay them in a shallow pan with equal parts of tomato sauce and sherry, and let them heat in this. Prepare some well boiled macaroni and place a circle of it round a dish and in the centre place the fillets; add any flavour required to the gravy and pour over the meat and sprinkle the with chopped olives.

STEWED PIGEONS WITH F

Make some stock wi[th] the pigeons and place [in] half a pound of [prunes] soaked, a little oni[on] and whole pepper[corns] dekchie and set [it] not too hot ove[n] hour; remove t[he] prunes are not qu[ite] through a sieve[.] Sieve them, place [the] divided, in a hot [dish] with the sauce to [be] wine may be added i[f]

WESTPHALIAN

Pound up any odds [and] with a little Harvey [sauce] butter. Press it into sm[all] out and serve garnished [with] red and white radishes [and] parsley.

GRANITE A LA CHINOISE.

Granites are a sort of ice froz[en] gularly to give a granulated ef[fect.] Make a good syrup, well flavoured with orange juice and peel as for a water ice. Whip into it the stiffly whipped whites of 3 eggs, some finely chopped glacé cherries and a glass of any liqueur, though this is not necessary. Put in the freezer, until granulated and serve in large claret or champagne glasses garnished with tiny shreds of glacé orange peel.

KING LEOPOLD'S ESTATE.

The litigation in England concerning the sale of the late King Leopold's yacht Alberta has terminated. The proceedings instituted by Messrs. Lee, Davis, and Lee, the solicitors for the Princesses, resulting in some thousands of pounds being recovered by their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Stephanie.

With regard to the proceedings recently reported as having taken place in Belgium, in which the Princesses are said to have failed, it may be pointed out that, notwithstanding this so-called adverse decision, the Princesses are adjudged to be entitled to a sum of about £2,400,000

SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 25.

Spring has burst in all her glory on London. Cruel winds and chilly rains have given place to a blue sky and sunshine. In the parks feathered songsters are in chorus and the trees are in bud. Social butterflies are still rather sombre in their colours, but with the arrival of May their wings will brighten. The highly coloured feminine that evolves with the arrival of summer weather seems something quite different to anything one sees during the winter months, and the wonder is where she comes from and where she goes to. The lady of the Park in her motor-brougham or her victoria we understand, so do we recognise the neatly dressed little milliner hurrying on her business errand, or the more gaily dressed chorus-girl walking to rehearsal with a scroll of music under the arm. But the fine weather brings to life quite another breed of butterfly who flits about Town during the summer months and then disappears as mysteriously as she arrives. Blue sky and sunshine augur well for the several open-air ceremonies with which we are promised. The great event, of course, will be the review of the Guards brigades by the King, details of which I have previously given. Great preparations are being made and there is likely to be an immense crowd.

THE KING AND COURT.

His Majesty will be very busy with his army this year, for, apart from the Guards and the territorials' review, he will follow the annual military manœuvres with the same detailed attention as he did last year. On this occasion however, his Majesty instead of taking up his headquarters at Cambridge will ride at the head of the troops and occupy different headquarters every night. The Prince of Wales will accompany his father on this occasion. One must go back to the time of George II and the battle of Dettingham to find a precedent for an English Monarch leading his army. The Prince, by the way, will not be sent to Cambridge as has been stated, but will go direct from Oxford to Canada, in the meanwhile being given a commission in the Grenadier Guards. I understand that the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught are to receive a visit at Clarence House from their daughter and son-in-law the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden. The latter will bring their children with them.

Great success has attended their Majesties' visit to the Potteries, the King and Queen having adopted the same simple method of informing themselves on the lives of their working subjects as they did last year during their journey through the Yorkshire manufacturing districts. Modern conveniences of travel have enabled King George to inform himself as to the lives of his subjects throughout the world with a thoroughness that would not have been possible fifty years ago. These visits to working districts are to be an annual affair, according to present arrangements.

Three months ago I gave a few details of the remarkable costume ball that is fixed for June 5th at the Albert Hall; it will probably prove one of the most beautiful ever seen in London. The ball is being given for the benefit of the Incorporated Soldiers and Sailors Help Society and both the King and Queen as well as Queen Alexandra have given their patronage. That Louis XIV of France will receive the reigning sovereigns of Europe at midnight, readers already know, and the glorious decorations of the Court of France will be adequately emulated. Perhaps one of the most interesting processions will be that of the Elector of Brandenburg, a title that later became King of Prussia. The great ancestor of Kaiser Wilhelm will be undertaken by no less a person than Count Blucher von Walstadt, a grandson of Wellington's co-victor at Waterloo. Germany will indeed be nobly represented in this procession, for other characters will be played by Baron von Bulow, son of the late Chancellor and Major Ostertag, Military Attache to the Embassy. Next week I hope to be able to tell you more of this wonderful gathering to which all that is smart, artistic and ingenious is being commandeered.

THE LATE LORD GORELL.

When the young Disraeli was asked why he did not adopt the bar as a profession, he said he scorned to become a great lawyer at the expense of being a great man. Yet few had a greater appreciation of legal ability than the great Tory Statesman. Conversely it is a question whether the qualities that one associates with genius are conducive to judicial perfection. Lord Gorel, whose death has just occurred at Mentone, was in many ways an ideal judge, cool headed, full of English common sense and unfluttered by superfluous passion and imagination. In fact the genius of honest commonplace, such as a great awarder of justice should be. It is a question whether any other President of the Divorce Court has been more liked by litigants. It was his courageous attack on the unjust conventions of the Divorce laws that led to the subsequent commission over which he presided, and will probably lead to a more humane condition of things in the future. In the case of "Dodd v. Dodd" he spoke out, and not for the first time. "Permanent separation without divorce," he said, "has a distinct tendency to encourage immorality, and is an unsatisfactory remedy to apply to the evils it is supposed to prevent." Stronger words he used and concluded "the petition in the case must be dismissed. It will not be any satisfaction to the wife to know that if her case had arisen and her suit could have been brought in Scotland or most other civilised countries her suit would have succeeded." Like the great Lord Eldon, Lord Gorell was the son of a north country shipowner. He was a broad shouldered, broad featured man, florid, homely, and English.

Death has claimed another well known figure in the person of Sir Charles D. Rose, liberal member for Newmarket. For that Constituency the late baronet was an ideal representative, being an excellent sportsman in every sense of the word. His favourite hobbies were the breeding and owning of race horses and yachting. Sir Charles was an old Rugby boy and formerly partner in the banking firm of Martin, Rose and Co. No doubt his smart soldierlike appearance was largely due to service in the Canadian Militia during his early days. He was only sixty-six. The circumstances of his death were tragic. After enjoying a flight as a passenger at Hendon, he died suddenly in his motor car from heart disease.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

London is to have her University. Not a series of disconnected institutions as at present, but a concentrated centre of thought and culture with headquarters under the shadow of that storehouse of learning, the British Museum. Henceforth Bloomsbury, the heart of the greatest city in the world, will become the *quartier Latin* of London. One of the most promising characteristics of these conferences on higher learning of which the new scheme is an outcome, is the dead-set made against the bad old system of exams. There is now a chance that thought and work will be encouraged where pupils have hitherto been driven to cram and to crib. The last effort to bolster up the cramming system was made by the Council of Legal Education. In old days, before exams, some of the greatest lawyers the world has ever known were bred in London, but they did not include the late Lord Russell of Killowen. That distinguished man was a great orator and advocate, and perhaps the most brilliant cross-examiner the English bar has ever known, but he was a slightly rough, pushful man, and an indifferent lawyer. When he was elevated to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench he assumed a very lofty view of his position and lectured the world generally, including the Lord Mayor of London on the subject of commercial morality. His great craze was legal education and under his influence students were subjected to irritating *viva voce* cross-examinations conducted with the mere object of tripping them on unimportant points. This was a hateful system of testing a student's merits and what is worse was administered by men who obviously were not in the front rank of their profession, or they would not have had the time to devote to pupil-bailing. On the other hand, to the Navy belongs the honour of making the first assault on the conventional examination. Since the report of the Committee formed by Admiral Constance and Rosslyn, Engineer Commander Dixon, Fleet Paymaster Weekes and the Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools, a further blow has been struck at the bad old habit of parrot examinations, so far as the senior-service is concerned. The old system, already dropped in the case of the entry of cadets, is to be abolished in the passage through higher ranks.

A FAMOUS MANSION.

Thackeray's wicked Marquis of Steyne, otherwise the fourth Marquis of Hertford, lived at St. Dunstan's in Regent Park. The house which is one of the most famous in London was built for the third Marquis, who married Maria Fagniani. The third and fourth Marquis are constantly confounded by writers. Thackeray's Marquis never married. Of recent years St. Dunstan's has been occupied by the Earl of Londesborough, and

DR. CAWAS LALCA
MEMORIAL BUST.

there the Kaiser was royally entertained at a garden party when his Majesty came to England for the unveiling of the Queen Victoria monument. Now this interesting collection has passed into the hands of Mr. Otto Kahn, who has hired Lord Essex's tenant at Cassiobury Park, Luton, and whose name is in connection with Stafford [illegible]. When [illegible] the Marquis of Hertford was at St. Dustan's and Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister, the former received a summons to Downing Street. On seeing the famous Minister, Lord Hertford was informed that the Government required him to cross the Channel that night and Palmerston handed him a bundle of bank notes to accelerate his departure. For the moment Lord Hertford imagined that some important commission was being entrusted to him and pointed out the necessity of a few preparations but the Prime Minister coldly explained the reasons why the Government did not relish the prospect of a scandal in connection with a leading peer, and Lord Hertford left England that night.

A NEW MARCONI WITNESS.

To the Marconi enquiry, which drags on its weary way, there has just arrived a new witness, Mr. E. T. Powell, editor of the "Financial News". It is a question whether the room contains a clearer or more remarkable intellect than his. Mr. Powell joined the journal which he now edits in a very minor capacity during its early days. As a youth he was a great consumer of the midnight oil and soon endeared his employers by the good work made of his studies. The languages he had mastered by heart and had even acquired a knowledge of such an out-of-the-way subject as theology. Law has been his best hobby and with his characteristic thoughness in all he undertook he is now an L.L.D., of London University and a full—fledged barrister of Inner Temple. This is quite a remarkable record for a man still comparatively young, self made, self taught and with the control of a leading daily paper on his shoulders.

An echo of Dickens and his works is sounded in the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper at the great age of 99. This lady who has just died at Southgate was the original of "Little Dorritt." When the great author; as a boy of twelve, lived in that little house in Somers Town, afterwards celebrated as the home of the Micawbers, this lady was a small girl of eleven living in the same street. Charles Dickens called her "his little girl" and afterwards "Little Dorritt," as he did not like the name of Mary Ann.

A TRAGEDY RECALLED.

THE MURDER OF DR. CAWAS LALCACA AT KENSINGTON.

One of the most sensational tragedies of recent years was recalled, on April 18th, when Lord George Hamilton (late Secretary of State for India), in the presence of Lord Harris and Lord Lamington (both former Governors of Bombay), Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir David Barr, Sir J. Dunlop-Smith, Countess Martinengo, Professor Wyndham Dunstan, and other distinguished persons, unveiled at the Imperial Institute a bust to the memory of the late Dr. Cawas Lalcaca.

It will be remembered that on the evening of July 1, 1909, at a meeting of the National Indian Association, held at the Imperial Institute, Colonel Sir Curzon Wyllie was cruelly assassinated by a young native fanatic and that Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, a Parsee medical man, who happened to be standing near to him, met with his death on the same occasion through trying to shield Sir Curzon from the murderer's attack.

MEMORIAL BUSTS.

The memory of Sir Curzon Wyllie has already been preserved in a worthy manner both at home and in India, testifying to the deep affection in which he was held in both countries, and the universal sympathy which his death evoked. Similarly, the bravery of Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, who fell by his side, was generally regarded as deserving of being perpetuated. Memorials have already been erected in Bombay, where he was born, and in Shanghai, where he lived for so many years; and it was thought right that one should also be raised in London, where his courageous death took place.

The Bombay Memorial Committee therefore commissioned two busts, one for Bombay, and the other for presentation to the Imperial Institute. They are a splendid piece of work by the well-known sculptor, Mr. F. W. Doyle-Jones—and form a striking replica of the features of the late Dr. Lalcaca. They have been executed in white Pentelic marble, with pale green Cippolino plinth, the whole standing upon a pedestal of dark green Tinos, upon which is fixed a bronze panel bearing an appropriate inscription. The work was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. It has now been placed upon the staircase of the Jehangir Hall at the Imperial Institute, close to the spot where the sad tragedy happened. Lady Curzon Wyllie sent a beautiful wreath of Immortelles bearing the simple but expressive words "In memory of a brave man;" and this was placed at the foot of the pedestal.

THE UNVEILING CEREMONY.

Lord George Hamilton, after having performed the unveiling ceremony, said that it would for ever be a lasting gratification to him to feel that he had been associated in paying a tribute to a loyal and brave man who had suddenly and without the least warning had duty thrust upon him, but who never for a moment hesitated to perform it, even though it cost him his life.

Professor Wyndham Dunstan, C. M. G., Director of the Imperial Institute, formally accepted the custody of the bust on behalf of the Council.

Lord Harris, in moving a vote of thanks to the Bombay Memorial Committee for presenting and the Imperial Institute for accepting the bust, said that he had just left Lady Curzon Wyllie, who had been a silent mourner ever since the man that was dear to her was suddenly and tragically taken away. Those present would readily understand that it was impossible for her to again visit the scene of that awful event, but she was with them in spirit; and in order to show her deep respect for the memory of Dr. Lalcaca, she had sent a wreath of flowers as a tribute to his heroism on that fatal night.

Before the unveiling ceremony a meeting of the subscribers to the London Memorial Fund was held, at which Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., presided. Owing to the fact that the bulk of the subscriptions from those who wished to join in the monument had already gone to the Bombay and Shanghai memorials before the London fund was started, the amount received was not large. However, the total had sufficed to purchase a Government of India Sterling Bond of 3½ per cent. for £100; and it was unanimously decided to make it over to the London School of Tropical Medicine, to be devoted to the annually of a Dr. Cawas Award Memorial Medal or a prize of on any conditions that that might deem fit to frame, in perpetuate for all time the of a son of India who brave the side of one of India's ed English friends.

Miss Winifred Hei been appointed Nursi M. N. S. for India, the 28th February.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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(Continued.)

mother, ever since irl together, for I ven then, that there him which was being d that if he had not and bullied, and if it n for granted that he or that because he was ould have thrown off his his shyness and been a boy boys. I saw, too, that there er side of him which was g, and it was the bad side, and more he was misunderstood the onger that side became. I felt that if he had had a mother who loved him it wouldn't have been like that. And so I wanted to mother him, you see, and for a long time I imagined it was only that sort of love I had for him, but at last he began to write to me—from Oxford, you know—and he said things in those letters that made me think that he—he wanted me, and then it all came to me in a flash—what my love really was."

She nestled closer to her mother, pillowing her fair head against Mrs. Kenley's sympathetic breast. It did her good to unbosom herself. And she told all, how she had believed that Launcelot would ask her to be his wife, but how, almost the first time they met after his return, she had offended him over what, to anyone else, would have been a triviality, and how she had learnt from his behaviour that day that he did not really know what love meant.

Mrs. Kenley fingered the letter which her daughter had received that day, and sighed over it.

"I'm afraid that's true, Veronica," she said in that sweet sympathetic voice which had made her so universally beloved; "Launcelot couldn't write to you like this if he cared. You'd better forget him, my darling, for it's hard to love and not be loved in return."

But Veronica shook her head. It was not in her nature to forget. Those letters written from Oxford, which Launcelot had penned so thoughtlessly and so easily put aside, had stirred a flame into being within Veronica's breast, a little subtle flame that would go on burning as long as the tender beating of her heart should fan it, and which could not be extinguished, as may the fiercer fire of passion.

"He'll turn to me one day, mother," she said, even as she had spoken the same prophecy to Jessica—"though it may not be till we are old—too old to be lovers, as the world understands love" She looked up, smiling wanly through her tears. "Poor Launcelot has been driven into folly's mill, and it will wound him and tear him and crush him; but folly's mill, because of its big wheel of pain and suffering, has a way of bringing qualities to the surface that no one has ever dreamed of, and though he will come out of it mangled and wrecked, he will come out of it a man. That's when my turn will come, mother, and till then I must be content to watch and wait."

Any other woman but Mrs. Kenley would doubtless have scolded her daughter for such absurd sentiments and would have done her best to forward the claims of some other suitor, arguing that pride, apart from anything else, should prohibit a one-sided love, but Mrs. Kenley was too much a woman of feeling to be a woman of the world. And so she comforted her daughter with tender words, pointing out that at least they had each other, and then—with a smile—that by the time Veronica was alone in the world, and perhaps before, Launcelot would have been through his mill and gathered up that meed of wisdom of which, at present, he certainly did not stand possessed.

And so Veronica found rest and sleep that night, which she certainly would not have done had she been blamed or scolded for giving her love unasked.

As for Mrs. Kenley she held vigil till the dawn broke and kneeling beside her bed, she prayed for her child, who was holding her heart and body and soul in trust for one who must be broken upon the wheel of folly's mill before he learnt to appreciate the gift.

And the mill worked but slowly, for the lapse of five years brought Launcelot and Veronica no nearer to each other. The supreme folly was not yet.

CHAPTER XIV.

CONCERNING THE PORTION OF ESAU.

"There's going to be the devil of a row," muttered Launcelot Holt, a resigned and rather satirical smile curving his finely cut upper lip. "It'll be quite like old times. And it isn't as if the Squire knew the worst—the worst from his point of view, at least. I've reserved that for a final *bonne bouche*. So I guess there's a tempest, a cyclone, about to burst on my devoted head—but I'll face it and weather it, for Ida's sake—and may God—or the devil—see me through."

Reflecting thus, Launcelot gazed through the closed window of the taxi-cab that was conveying him from his chambers in Bloomsbury—for he had been residing in that classic spot—to the mansion in Queen's Gate which his father had quite recently rented.

The outlook was by no means encouraging Heavy snow had been falling all day and traffic was far from easy. The taxi-cab made slow progress, frequently obstructed by drifts. There was a biting cold wind, and Launcelot, always acutely sensitive to extremes of temperature, shivered a little and buttoned the collar of his fur overcoat more closely about his neck.

An illuminated clock in a shop window caught his attention; it was close on eight, the hour at which he had been asked—or perhaps summoned is the better word—to dine. Until that summons had come, not so graciously worded as might have been expected, Launcelot had no idea that his father was in London.

There was nothing that Squire Holt hated so much as town life and it was only on very rare occasions that he allowed himself to be dragged away from his country estate, that little kingdom over which his forefathers had lorded it uninterruptedly for hundreds of years. Leave Chalton Coombe in the hunting season? Not he. If a few months in town were really necessary on Jessica's behalf, well and good; he would take a house to which Jessica could repair with her mother, but for himself they would not see much of him; he preferred to remain in Lincolnshire with Mark.

For the last few days there had been heavy snow all ove rEngland, and so the Squire could not get his hunting, but that was not sufficient to account for his sudden arrival in Queen's Gate. Launcelot knew the true cause well enough, and it was this knowledge which made his lips curl defiantly as he figuratively girded himself to meet the inevitable storm.

He knew that he would have to stand up against it quite alone. Sympathy from his stepmother or from his stepbrother Mark—if the latter should be in town as well—he could not expect, while as for Jessica, his half sister, she had always had a lenient eye for his offences, but in her parents' presence she would not dare espouse his cause, even if she felt disposed to do so.

But in reality nobody mattered except the Squire. It was probably he alone who would levy the attack. John Holt was a man to fight his own battles.

It was now over five years that Launcelot had been living away from home, and during that period he had not even paid a single fleeting visit to Chalton Coombe. He had seen his people only on the very rare occasions when business or pleasure brought them to London. On one of these occasions the Squire had told him that he might return home whenever he wished to, but the invitation had not been cordially issued, nor had Launcelot expressed any desire to respond to it.

He knew quite well that his place had been taken by Mark, but he did not care. Mark could not oust him from what must eventually be his own and, in the meanwhile, the longer he was spared the hatefulness of home life the better. If it had been difficult before it was impossible now.

His father loathed the very sight of him. Of that he had no doubt whatever. So, from every point of view, they were best apart.

Very much to his surprise, when—after he had been a matter of three years with the Rev. George Frazer—he asked for the return of his own account, his request was acceded to. The Squire told him curtly that he might do as he liked as long as he did not exceed his allowance, a liberal one, that he was already in receipt of. Launcelot promptly moved to Bloomsbury where he found rooms after his own heart in the same house as his journalist and Bohemian friend, Gilbert Hawthorne.

"The old man thinks I'd better go to the devil my own way," was his comment upon his unexpected liberty, "and the sooner the better."

There was really more truth than Launcelot imagined in this supposition. Squire Holt, for all his hide-bound prejudices of race, had gradually allowed himself to be talked over by his wife to a point of view which, under other circumstances, despite his preference for his second son, he would never have seriously considered.

The firstborn son of the Holts, if living, must inherit. That was a family axiom from which so far there had been no departure. Even old Squire Mark had admitted it when he introduced Launcelot's name, firmly believing that the infant would not survive, into his will. But in the present case there were circumstances, apart from and beyond Launcelot's unsuitability to be master of Chalton Coombe—circumstances which Mr. Holt had kept secret even from his wife—which made it possible to consider a departure from established custom.

Might not Launcelot be persuaded to sell his birthright? For many years Mrs. Holt had cherished that idea, but, knowing her husband's obstinate adhesion to convention, she had only dared suggest it to him with the greatest caution. She found her opportunity after Launcelot's disgrace and banishment.

"It's no punishment for him to be sent away from home, John," she urged, "It's what he wanted. He loathes and abominates the country, and since it's incumbent upon the holder of the estate to reside at Chalton for the major part of the year—you remember that your father didn't forget that old clause of the entail in his will—it seems to me most likely that Launcelot will be ready and willing to make some concession in order to be relieved from what must be, to him, an incumbrance. You're a wealthy man, apart from the estate, and you can provide for Launcelot as you would provide for Mark. Under the circumstances such a course seems to me only reasonable and proper."

Squire John did not fall in with this view all at once; it was not in the nature of things that he should. He did not approve of making Launcelot an allowance so that he might live away from home, still less did he like the idea, which was soon subtly hinted to him, that the best plan of all would be to tempt his elder son with a large sum down so as to be rid of him once and for ever. Convention apart, Mr. Holt was not fond of putting his hand too deeply into his pocket.

But as time went on and he saw Mark accepted on every side by neighbours, tenants and servants, as the "young master," the future lord of Chalton—Mrs. Holt cleverly managed that this should be the case—when he recognised Mark's suitability for the position, and the calm which had come to the family in general since Launcelot, with his restless and rebellious spirit, had taken his departure, Squire John's disinclination to recall his elder son increased apace.

Mrs. Holt was not blind to her husband's gradual conversion to her own point of view, and she worked hard, if unostentatiously, to strengthen Mark's position. The scale turned in her favour when Launcelot, at the end of three years with Mr. Frazer, made that request for chambers of his own.

"You see, John," urged Mrs. Holt, "your son has no wish to come back to us. And since he's best away, since there's peace at Chalton in his absence, what on earth is the good of forcing him? He'll only come back—with his socialism and the rest of it—to make fresh mischief. Let him have his chambers, John. The time will come when he'll want more money than you are allowing him now—some reason for it is bound to crop up—then will be the time to strike a bargain with him and I'm confident that he will accept your terms. And, oh John, you know that you want Mark to succeed you, so what's the good of making yourself a martyr to a silly principle that wasn't meant to cover a case like this? Why, your father would turn in his grave if ever Launceot became Squire of Chalton."

These arguments, backed up as they were by John Holt's secret suspicions, had their effect.

"Let him have his chambers and the sooner he goes to the devil the better," grumbled the Squire. And so the point was conceded and for the first time in his life Launcelot enjoyed absolute and untrammelled freedom.

He fitted himself up a studio and talked glibly about work. But this was really little more than a pretence, for he was inexperienced and one or two failures easily disheartened him. While at Richmond he had made some endeavours to get into touch with the magazines that wanted black and white drawings of the kind that he was able to turn out—so as to live up to those brave words which he had written to Veronica—but though Gilbert Hawthorne had lent him all the assistance in his power, Launcelot had failed to produce anything up to the standard of what was required. It was because he had no [illegible] not, or would not [illegible] his faults, the f[illegible] when they were [illegible]

It was just the [illegible] his own studio. [illegible] of work, to doi[illegible] associate with [illegible] especially when [illegible] and as his allo[illegible] he did not le[illegible] they were mo[illegible] persuasion.

It was wha[illegible] prayed for—a[illegible] of things, [illegible] Liberal as wa[illegible] by any means [illegible] had to expect [illegible] hopeless, for ins[illegible] ing to get into [illegible] cousin, Lord Str[illegible] young man who[illegible] with admiration [illegible] not have stood [illegible] of the higher H[illegible] reach and cons[illegible] sired.

Nevertheless [illegible] life freely, as [illegible] nature to drain [illegible] not strong at t[illegible] pation soon left[illegible] handsome face. [illegible] deepening of the[illegible] cheeks, his lips [illegible] had lost a trifle[illegible] small things i[illegible] beginning of the[illegible] to the divinities [illegible] ed of his own flee[illegible]

And so, since t[illegible] still failed him, t[illegible] sity and foolishness[illegible] suspicion, in which [illegible] environment of his [illegible] him, still effectually n[illegible] qualities which lay do[illegible] within him, but the ex[illegible] only one individual a[illegible] whom he had snubbed [illegible] had been bold enough t[illegible]

To Veronica, indeed, he [illegible] a thought, or if by chan[illegible] ing fancy brought her to [illegible] was only to laugh at himself [illegible] wilde folly that had possessed him years ago, when he had really, for a little while, seriously thought of asking her to be his wife.

(To be Continued To-morrow.)

Captain T. B. Skinner, 64th Pioneers, has taken command of the 2nd Battalion, Nair Brigade, Travancore, vice Captain L. D. Rollo, reverted.

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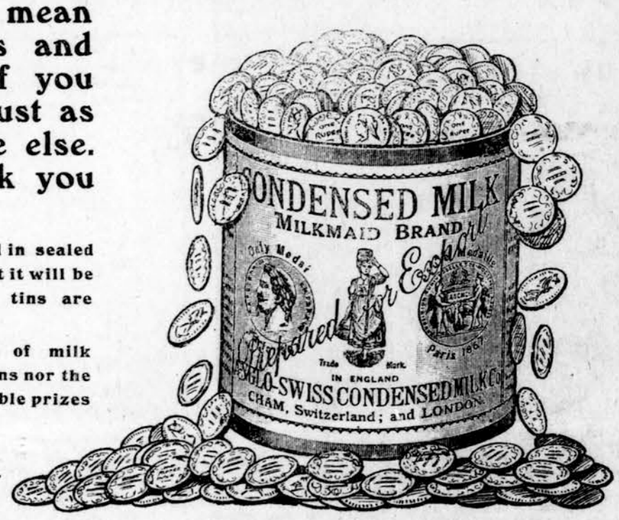

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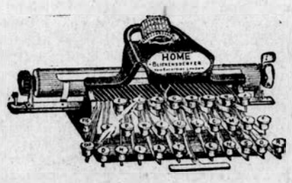

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